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# Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XL  
NUMBER 2

CALGARY, ALBERTA  
FEBRUARY, 1944

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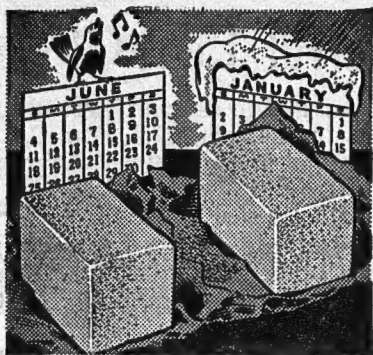
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# Canadian vs. World Wheat Prices

By H. H. STEVENS

Condensed from "Vancouver Province"

FOR a generation or more wheat has been Canada's chief annual cash product. Each year Canadian wheat has been the main factor in settling Canada's trade account abroad. Also the purchasing power thus placed in the hands of Canadian producers has enabled them to buy clothing, furniture, implements and other foodstuffs, and as well to pay for the services of thousands of fellow Canadians, on the railways, in the elevators, on the lake steamers, etc.

So then it is, or ought to be, clear to the Canadian people that wheat is a most valuable element in our national economy. This fact does not appear to be fully realized by the average citizen, or by the business leaders, nor, indeed, by the government.

Our major exports consist of farm products—wheat, bacon, cheese and livestock, and pulp and paper, lumber, fish, minerals, etc., but pre-eminent among these is wheat. The leading market is, of course, Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The price of wheat is determined very largely on the Baltic exchange, London, and on the Liverpool exchange. The outstanding operators in the world wheat market are Ranks, the great milling company of England, and the international brokerage houses of Bungys, Dreyfus, and the Continental. These four powerful companies have dominated the wheat market for the past 20 years.

These powerful interests operate on a "buyers' market" theory. They are not interested in the producer. They invariably pit the producing countries, one against the other.

The three big exporting countries are Canada, Argentine and Australia. Canadian wheat is by far the best wheat (equalled only by Russian hard wheat, but Russian exports have been limited for many years) and brings approximately 10 cents a bushel more than Argentine or Australian wheat. The four big operators mentioned above manipulate the market, when wheat is plentiful, so as to bear the price down to the lowest possible point.

The only conceivable source of help for the Canadian farmer is the Federal Government. It is interesting to note how this assistance has been rendered in recent years. Two or three years ago the minimum price fixed in Canada by its government for wheat, was 70 cents a bushel, base Fort William, which means about 50 cents to the farmer at the country elevator. Later the minimum was raised to 90 cents Fort William, or 70 cents to the farmer. It costs from 85 cents to \$1.05 to raise a bushel of wheat, so the price fixed by the Government of Canada was below cost of production.

In September, 1943, with a flourish of trumpets, the Canadian Government fixed the price at \$1.25 a bushel, and closed the Winnipeg exchange.

Now it is interesting to observe what farmers in other countries were getting for their wheat during this period.

For 10 months ending November, 1943, the Canadian price averaged \$1.07, while Chicago price averaged \$1.47, Brazil \$1.45. South Africa having a fixed price of \$2.37. In other words, the Canadian farmers got 40 cents a bushel less than his American neighbour.

If we take the January 4, 1944, quotation, it shows the Chicago price of \$1.25. It is true that should the government realize a profit out of handling the Canadian wheat, there may be a possible participation by the producer, but this is problematical. The point I am making is that the price of wheat in Canada has been "fixed" by the government at an altogether too low a level.

This unfair condition follows long years of disastrous prices for wheat. If we take the years 1931-1935 inclusive we find the average was 66 cents a bushel, Fort William, or 46 cents country point.

The present fixed price is barely cost of production. Furthermore, during the long weary years when the farmer

received about half cost of production, he paid the railways a compulsory profitable freight rate, and the elevators a remunerative fee for handling. In both instances those handling the wheat were paid the same, whether the market value was 60 cents or \$1.25. It was the farmer who absorbed the loss.

In the recent international conference on wheat, at Hot Springs, Virginia, it was abundantly clear that the chief advisors were Ranks, Dungys, Dreyfus, et al, and the policy they will advise will be founded on their pre-war practices. These were inimical to the interests of the producer.

It is the imperative duty of the Canadian Government—indeed its pre-eminent responsibility—to protect Canada's interests in respect to this product, which forms so important an element in our economy. It is a matter of fundamental significance, and political expediency or chicanery ought not to interfere.

## Visit to Canada

T. B. MANSON, of the British Ministry of Agriculture, who visited Canada recently, wrote an article for the September issue of the C.S.T.A. Review, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:—

I have as yet only seen the prairies and British Columbia, and yet coming from a land of hills, lochs and heavy rainfall, that great expanse of flat land, the bottom of the great lake of Agassiz, appeals as few sights have done.

It is hard to realize your drought problem until it is experienced. There are areas of these provinces suffering badly. In Southern Alberta there have only been two inches of rain since the beginning of April. And yet faced with an annual fall of only 10 inches to 15 inches I found the farmers hard at it ever striving to improve the technique to meet such a condition. To an old country man the necessity of the bare fallow, of trash cover, yet preventing excessive mulching and thus storing of all available moisture and preventing wind and water erosion are all strange and new. It may be heart-breaking, but this continual effort to fight adverse conditions goes steadily on. Stock cropping, bait crops for insects, varieties immune to rust and wheat stem sawfly, the increased area devoted to flax are all correctives which are securing valuable results.

Added to that research the work of the P.F.R.A. in farming water reserves, in creating community pastures and transferring families to more profitable areas is a real constructive effort which is bound to expand as the years go on. Also have I seen definite steps being taken to improve the quality of your livestock, and that aspect of husbandry will be supremely important in postwar years.

It was encouraging to hear of the many efforts being made towards co-operation. The farmer-owned elevators are probably the best example of this constructive work, but it was also pleasing to learn of the first-class activities of B.C. fruit growers in the Okanagan Valley.

In Britain while we have probably the strongest co-operative consumers' movement in the world, we still lag in agricultural co-operation. We realize completely that Denmark conquered the British market by adopting co-operation. With that example in front of you I would urge you strongly to expand your efforts in this direction.

There will be keen competition for the British market after the war, and individual efforts can never produce the uniformity and quality of produce that is the special attribute of co-operation among producers. In this connection may I add that you should have experts studying the desires of the British housewife. She is a most selective buyer, but once she accepts the article, she is a consistent buyer and conservative in her tastes.

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## Editor-in-Chief Passes

Charles W. Peterson has laid down his pen.

The officers and members of the staff of the "Review" are in mourning for their Chief, and across these western provinces countless farmers whose constant friend and vigorous champion he was, will experience the keen sense of personal loss that the passing of a stalwart such as he always evokes.

In a very real sense the late Editor-in-Chief was the "Review". His vision it was that founded this publication forty years ago; his the hand guiding it from an inconspicuous start to a position of international prominence; his the powerful style and the challenging statement which combined to make his editorial pages avidly sought and widely quoted.

His counsel often was sought by men high in public office but he gave of it most freely when the person desiring his advice was a farmer with a problem. He loved the land, and his homesteading experience in Manitoba and later his participation in large-scale Alberta farming operations peculiarly fitted him to deal authoritatively with the manifold and intricate problems of western agriculture. He never forgot his native Denmark, but he matured in western Canada, and it was to this, his country by adoption, that he gave his intense patriotism and practical devotion. He who has gone was an outstanding Canadian citizen.

The Chief died as he would have wished. Toward the end of another busy week, in the late afternoon of Friday, February 4, he closed his office door and sallied forth to join the members of his family at their evening meal. Four hours afterward he was no longer of this world.

Charles W. Peterson was a proponent of individualism. He believed with all his heart in the ability of man to overcome his difficulties, provided that ability was not repressed or confined, and the reasons he advocated this philosophy are not difficult to trace. He came to western Canada in a period when the effort of the individual was the measure of his success or failure. This has been true in the development of all sections of the Americas; rugged individualism has pushed back the frontiers. The late Mr. Peterson took an active part in this pushing-back process in this last Great West.

But his pride in individualism, and his advocacy of it, did not blind him when evils threatened western farmers, and he was quick to endorse collective action by agrarian peoples in the combating of some of these. He persistently demanded for the producers of agricultural commodities a fairer share of the national income than they have enjoyed. His trenchant phrases often were directed toward those groups whose actions or attitudes indicated they would deny this equality to farmers.

It was one of the characteristics of journalism in the late Editor-in-Chief's day that newspapers and periodicals took unto themselves something of their authors' personalities. The Prairie Farmer, until a year or two ago, breathed of the late Cora Hind. The Winnipeg Free Press lost the stamp of John W. Daffoe within recent weeks. Now this publication is bereaved of its Charles W. Peterson.

The "Review" will go forward, but it never can be exactly the same. However sincere in their duties those who are given the late Chief's editorial responsibilities may be, that important and elusive something that in these pages was his own cannot be recaptured. A strong personality has moved from among us. His passing leaves a void. "STAFF MEMBER."



THE LATE C. W. PETERSON

Born (Copenhagen) June 28, 1868.  
Died (Calgary) February 4, 1944.

### Recent Extracts

from  
"How the Editor Views It"  
by Chas. W. Peterson

*Agriculture is the most hazardous of all occupations.*

*Every patriotic Canadian must strain his resources to the uttermost to keep Canada effectively in the war.*

*The more we (farmers) lean on subsidies to equalize our economy, the more complicated becomes the problem.*

*It is highly unlikely, in view of present information, that wheat, at a price to at least cover cost of production, will ever be extensively used except for human food.*

*I utterly fail to see what rational argument anyone can advance why a competent, versatile man on the farm should not be as well paid as a plasterer or bricklayer in town.*

*Agriculture has been a depressed industry for generations. As a result the farmer has been compelled to exploit the soil in the four corners of the earth. It will cost many billions to even partly restore it to productivity.*

*Perhaps the time is overdue when the average Canadian family should be taught, that under a new and more sensible dispensation, they will actually be compelled to pay the cost of producing food. That the "bargain counter" is no more.*

*The returned soldiers who settled on western farms with government assistance after the first world war, were generally beaten before they started . . . These men (veterans of this war) have all had a trying time, and the people of Canada can well afford to stand behind worthy cases.*

## Colourful Life Closes

Recognized as the dean of agricultural journalists in Canada, the late C. W. Peterson, whose death occurred February 4, came to this country from Denmark in 1887 and homesteaded in Manitoba.

Those were the days when farmers received forty cents a bushel for the wheat at Winnipeg after spending days on the road with yokes of oxen hauling it to market. Farm butter was ten cents a pound, eggs ten cents a dozen and poultry twenty-five cents a head.

After farming for some years he was appointed assistant general immigration and colonization agent for the Manitoba Northwestern Railway.

This experience gave him a keen insight into the problems of land settlement, an insight which in recent years found expression in his concern for soldier settlers.

Shortly afterward he accepted the position of deputy commissioner of agriculture for the northwest territories.

In this position Mr. Peterson was responsible for drafting a great deal of the legislation still appearing on the statute books of Saskatchewan and Alberta in connection with agriculture.

While in Regina he was closely associated with Viscount Bennett, then "R.B.", a member of the territorial legislature.

When plans were made for the establishment of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta previous to 1905, Mr. Peterson came from Regina to Calgary and acted as secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade and the Exhibition Association. In this capacity and in association with E. L. Richardson, who retired as general manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede a few years ago, Mr. Peterson had much to do with the laying of the foundation on which the later success of Calgary's annual Exhibition was established.

He also farmed during this period at "Craighurst Farm" south of Calgary. This farm is now part of the Burns ranches.

In 1906 Mr. Peterson entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as general manager of immigration and colonization, and he was appointed superintendent of irrigation in 1910, a position he held until 1912, when he retired to devote his whole time to editing "The Farm and Ranch Review", which he, in association with the late Malcolm Geddes, founded seven years previously.

During the Great War, Mr. Peterson acted as secretary of the National Service Board at Ottawa and afterward as deputy fuel controller for Canada. When war ended he returned to Calgary to continue management and editing of this publication.

He was a keen student of economic and public affairs, being the author of four books, "Wake Up, Canada," published in 1919; "Fruits of the Earth," in 1923; "Wheat—The Market Riddle," and a recent work on "Reconstruction."

He was an Anglican and was a member of the Ranchmen's Club, Calgary, the Union Club, Victoria, and the British Empire Club, London, England.

Surviving are his wife, Else and two daughters, Dagny and Anne Marie, all of Calgary; one son, Pat, Manager of the Western Printing and Lithographing Co., Calgary, one step-son, Billy, attending the University of Alberta and three grandchildren.

A daughter, Mrs. Pearl Harris, died in Calgary six years ago.

Funeral services were held from Christ Church, Calgary, February 7, with Ven. Archdeacon Dudley Kemp officiating.



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# FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

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Number 2

## PRODUCTION AND PLENTY

No nation on earth produces enough now—and never has—to give all its people even a medium standard of living with decent housing and nourishment. There is no substitute for an industrious, efficient and inventive population. There is no "easy" way. Every person's work and effort is urgently needed to provide the "loaves and fishes" for any reasonably affluent community. Drones are parasites on society and should not be tolerated. We will always have enough of the unfortunate and derelicts to constitute a serious burden on the rest of us.

Because we have recklessly and foolishly contrived to over-produce a few commodities like wheat and, through our own stupidity created a vast unemployment problem during the depression, we now hear a lot of nonsense about the world being at last in a state of overflowing abundance. The sorry truth is that we have proved utterly incapable of intelligently adjusting society to the second great industrial revolution which followed the first world war.

We have functioned in an atmosphere of political ineptitude and unbridled license, when we should have imposed order and discipline upon our own citizens. It is futile to expect the kind of complex world we are now living in to run itself. The day has definitely dawned when the democracies will have to cast overboard a number of antiquated notions and become reconciled to an ever increasing measure of rational economic planning. Our standard of living in the future will be determined by the volume of production we are willing and capable of turning out and upon the justice of our price system, which to-day is absolutely cock-eyed.

## FREEDOM OR SLAVERY

That the agricultural collapse of the 1930's profoundly affected political thought on the prairies goes without saying. The farmers were in spiritual revolt and eager to listen to any new economic and social dogma that political witch-doctors had on tap. That the "old system" had failed and must be ruthlessly destroyed, root and branch, was a foregone conclusion. The farmer fell hard for socialism, but not until the C.C.F. had altered its platform to exempt agriculture from public ownership.

Personally, I have never been able to see how socialism would help the farmer in any substantial way. The crisis of the 1930's had nothing whatever to do with our "free enterprise" economy. We had a series of crop failures which no political action could have prevented. And we had almost complete demoralization of prices solely due to conditions in Europe. The only useful thing any Canadian government—social or capitalist—could do was to help the farmer by way of public subsidies and relief, which, as we all know, was promptly done. Whether we had had Liberal Prime Minister King or Bolshevik

## HOW THE EDITOR VIEWS IT

"Comrade" King in command at that time would have made the situation neither better nor worse.

So it seems that when the "farmer-labour" party got down to detail it appeared that the revolting farmer was perfectly willing to socialize all urban enterprise, but did not want any blustering commissar to nose around and boss him and his job, all of which shows his sagacity. *But his common sense should have warned him that socialism in town and free enterprise in the countryside simply would not "jell". It would make an absolutely impossible economic set-up.* The bright, young men who invented that one, left out a lot of highly indispensable detail.

### FREEDOM VANISHES.

From time immemorial men have fought and bled and died for freedom. We in North America greatly undervalue personal liberty, simply because we have never suffered political oppression. A few days in a Nazi or Russian concentration camp would bring our ideas into proper focus. Those cynical individuals who tell us that "liberty has no meaning for the empty belly" are merely letting off steam. There is no reason why anyone's belly should be empty in an under-populated and richly endowed country like Canada, or why we should have to trade our liberty for a full belly. The present murderous war has revealed and brought home to us all a multitude of economic errors, misapprehensions and delusions, hoary with age, which only such a great world upheaval could make manifest. Every decent person is now eager to shoulder whatever personal sacrifices are involved in bringing reasonable economic security within the grasp of everyone.

Those who have given no particular thought to the matter will want to know why personal liberty becomes the first casualty under State socialism. Only one country in world history, Russia, has so far undertaken to function under this economic policy. It at once imposed ruthless dictatorship, not, I believe, as a matter of choice, but of dire necessity. Russia speedily learned that she had frail human nature to reckon with. With no reward for efficient work and no punishment for indolence and drunkenness, production diminished and quality deteriorated. The advent of the concentration camp and the firing squad did not solve the problem. Her industries became completely demoralized. So the formula was finally changed and payment for labour was based, as it is supposed to be with us, on "everyone according to his effort." In Russia payment based on piece-work was

imposed as far as possible, which, by the way, is utterly condemned by socialists everywhere.

In all probability, Lenin and his group honestly thought they had found in State socialism the answer to the perplexing problem of ensuring the maximum welfare of the working classes. Russia confiscated all property. The State became the sole owner and employer. Each individual was to be compensated "according to his need". To accomplish this an autocracy necessarily had to be established. Lenin laboured under no illusions on that point. Freedom of speech and action and a free press obviously was not compatible with iron-clad discipline and dictatorial direction of the lives of individual citizens. Such would only have resulted in political sabotage, obstructionism and wire-pulling, leading to complete chaos. Autocratic rule must always be inseparable from State socialism.

## GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

The government of a democracy is elected to police and exercise control over the nation's business. It is not organized to manage business. When it undertakes to do so it almost invariably fails. Here is a case in point from south of the line clipped from a magazine:

"A year has passed since George Plummer McNear, Jr., lost his fight against the Railroad Brotherhoods, and in doing so lost his Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad to Government operation.

"Now from the files of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Railroader McNear has been able to compare the results of Government operations vs. his own management. To run the railroad the Government has 488.8% more employees, pays 35.3% more compensation. But with all this the Government has made only 3.3% more train-miles than during the last year McNear ran the road. And while the employees work one hour less than the 8½-hour day they formerly put in, individually they earn less money—\$7.96 per day vs. the \$8.75 McNear paid them."

McNear, who is a highly capable railway man, refused to be dictated to by his employees and surrendered his railway to the government with the above results.

## LABOUR SABOTAGING

The "Labour Review" says:

"The latest walkout in a vital Canadian industry was by members of J. L. Lewis' union at five Nova Scotia coal mines in June. Two thousand of them left the mines for a day in protest at the dismissal of some waitresses in a Chinese restaurant. Ten thousand tons of coal was lost by the day's stoppages, but the miners and their misleaders laughed at the scoldings from Ottawa."

Incidentally, we remind our readers that coal is perhaps the most essential of raw material. And that there is really a war on, although these strikers do not seem to be aware of that fact. And neither apparently does Ottawa, playing party politics while the world is on fire. The disloyal and utterly irresponsible attitude of organized labour—with a few honourable exceptions—is becoming a public scandal.

*Charles Peterson*



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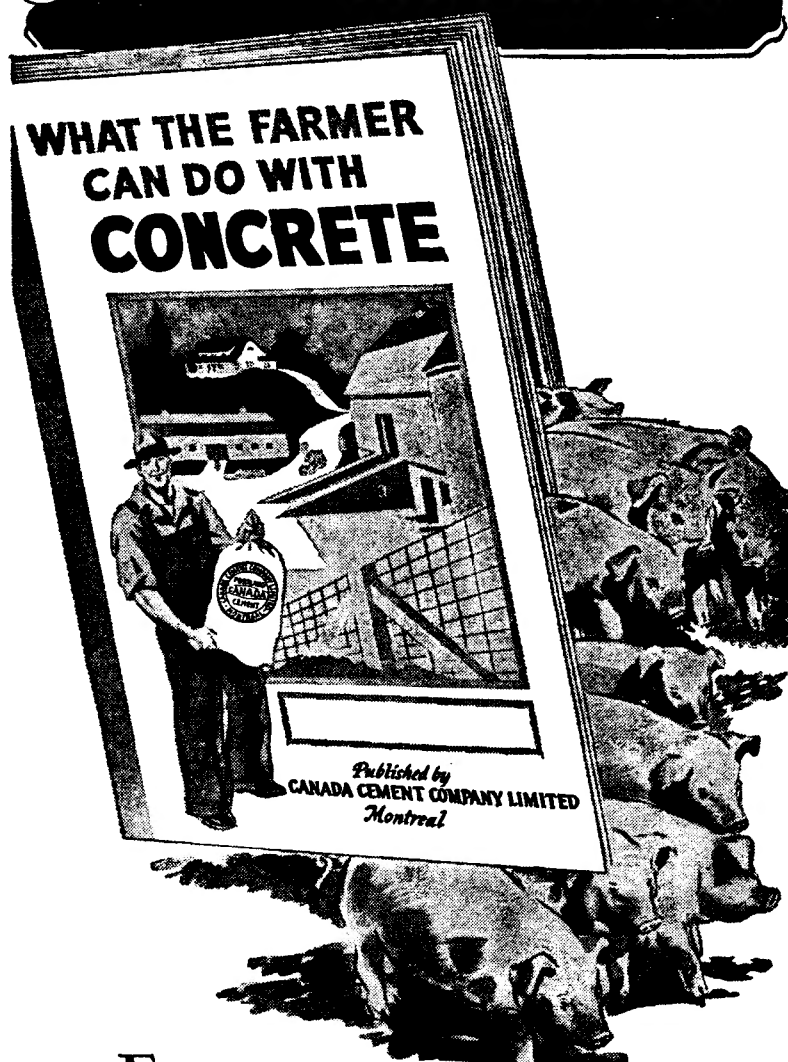
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# Hundred Years of Research

ROTHAMSTED, world-famous British agricultural experimental station, is celebrating its one hundredth birthday.

The story of the development of the institution was, in part, told recently by its director, Sir E. John Russell, in a BBC broadcast. The following is Sir John's statement, in part:

Not so long ago any townsman who wanted to tell a funny story might fasten it on to a farmer, and he could nearly always get away with it. Here in England they were "clod-hoppers", "country bumpkins", "the fool of the family", etc. Of course it was all wrong, and an old French proverb came nearer the mark: "There are three ways in which a gentleman may lose his money without dishonor; on wine, on horses, and on agriculture." The fact is that agriculture was always difficult and it has become more so: a hundred years ago it was a tradition—an art—now it has become a science and a pretty complex science too.

In England the change took place in characteristic British fashion; it was brought about by a few men working quietly on their own. I speak only about one of them, John Bennet Lawes who came into the family estate at Rothamsted about 1835: times were bad and he soon realized that he must either make the estate produce more or give it up.

He was then getting about twenty bushels of wheat and only a few tons of swedes—the food for his sheep—per acre. In England there is rarely any shortage of water, but we can nearly always get bigger crops if we give them more food. Lawes knew this, but the only plant food he knew about were farmyard manure and bones; and of neither could he get enough; also bones didn't act well on his land.

### Bones Were Scarce

He soon put that right: he had enough chemistry to know that if the bones were treated with sulphuric acid they would become soluble and so act better as plant food. But that didn't help much because bones were scarce. Just at that time, however, geologists discovered large deposits of mineral phosphate for which there was no demand.

Lawes realized that it was chemically near to bones and that it ought to be a good manure. He ground some of it and tried it, but it was no use. Then he treated it with sulphuric acid and made superphosphate; it acted splendidly. So he set up a factory for large scale production and before long had made a fortune. It was beginner's luck such as you and I might dream about but never get.

For one thing the phosphate was discovered just when he wanted it. For another he was lucky that his mill was so bad. We now know that with better grinding he would have got results on his fields and might never have gone on to make superphosphate—and a fortune. Then he had another piece of luck. Almost at this time another first-class plant food became available—sulphate of ammonia.

The Rothamsted experiments have been made for a hundred years now to find how these plant foods work. At first farmers were certain that they would ruin the crops and the soil. They couldn't deny that the crop before them was good, but they said it could never happen again. A dose of salts may benefit a man once in a while, but it won't do as his regular food. Well, it's never safe to ignore the views of a good practical farmer; I always listen respectfully and then make the experiment to see if he is right or not.

### Thoroughly Tested

Lawes and Gilbert tested this fear very thoroughly; they grew the same crop on the same land year after year, giving the same manure. The yields soon reached levels that accorded with the quantity and kind of food given, but there was no indication of serious damage excepting only when the manure made the soil acid—a trouble that a chemist could easily detect and remedy.

Gradually Rothamsted has built up a great amount of knowledge about the proper way to get the best out of artificial fertilizers, and we are always ready to pass on information to the agricultural expert. This knowledge has proved of the greatest value, it's helped us before the war to raise our yields, and especially our output per man—that is the highest in Europe—in the present war it has enabled us to get much more out of the land than would ever have been possible otherwise.

### Splendid Production

I wonder if you realize that in spite of all the calling-up of men and women for the Services; in spite of the lack of supplies, and the taking over of much of our good agricultural land for the making of aerodromes—in spite of all these difficulties our farmers are now producing about seventy per cent of our food, while before the war they produced only about forty per cent.

However, we have shown at Rothamsted that it isn't wise to rely too extremely on artificial fertilizers: the soil must receive supplies of organic matter. Probably the best is to let grass or clover or lucerne grow for a few years. That has a marvellous effect. The roots spread about in the soil, and as they die they enrich it in organic matter distributed far more thoroughly than any machine could possibly do the job. Even more remarkable, the grass and clover roots build up the soil into crumbs. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this. Most virgin soils under an annual rainfall of fifteen to thirty inches are in the form of crumbs very well suited to plant growth. But cultivation, and especially disc harrowing knocks these crumbs to pieces and they fall down in a fine powder which easily blows or washes away—so you get soil erosion. Once the crumbs are remade, however, the soil can become fixed again and once more good for plant growth.

### Defeating Erosion

Our results, based on a hundred years' experience, indicate that wherever soil erosion is a danger, the land should always be periodically put under grass or clover.

But where soil erosion is not a serious problem farmyard manure is an excellent way of returning organic matter to the land. We have spent a lot of time in finding out how best to make it, to keep it, and to use it. We must say that as a source of plant food it is rather wasteful: about half the plant food put into it usually gets lost, and the rest only has about half the value of good artificials. But its good effects on the soil more than counterbalance its wastefulness, and it is invaluable for the best farming when the rainfall exceeds about twenty-two inches.

...

## Offer Valuable Booklet

DEALING with smuts in grain and their prevention and containing also helpful instructions for household and general disinfection, the Standard Chemical Company Ltd., with headquarters in Winnipeg, has published an attractive farm booklet. Copies may be secured by writing Standard Chemical Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba. Name of the publication is Smuts in Grain and Their Prevention.

Dealing fully with the control of smuts in cereal grains and grasses the booklet also fully reviews methods of treatment of grain and vegetable seeds and the control of diseases in Potatoes.

Disinfecting for the home, and in other farm uses are dealt with in detail. A chapter is devoted to rope knots and hitches for farm work, and first-aid measures in accidents, and sudden illnesses are dealt with.

Standard Chemical Company, Ltd., has made a valuable contribution to book shelves in farm homes by the publication of their Smuts in Grains and Their Prevention.



## Establish Hog Premiums, New Grades

**PREMIUMS** of \$3.00 per head on A grade hogs, and \$2.00 per head on hogs of B1 grade, and

Purchase of all hogs on a basis of comparative values, in place of a price plan based on premiums and discounts, were announced by the Hon. James G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, during January.

The terms of the announcements represent significant changes in Canadian hog marketing.

Decision to pay the \$3.00 and \$2.00 premiums culminates a controversy that has been current since October 22, when the minister made his announcement respecting the 1944-45 proposed British bacon contract.

Force of public opinion undoubtedly was a factor in bringing these premiums into being, since there seemed to be general decision throughout Canada that hog production would be substantially reduced in the absence of a price incentive greater than that suggested by the minister in October.

Dealing with this recent controversy, Mr. Gardiner stated that on October 22 last he announced a new contract for 1944 and 1945. He stated that this contract had been misrepresented as one for a minimum of 450 million pounds of bacon for Britain in 1944. He stated that there is no such arrangement entered into. The announcement made clear that the contract, as it stands, is for 900 million pounds in two years, over 500 million of which may, and probably would be, as the above figures indicate, delivered in 1944.

He stated that the suggestion contained in the agreement to the effect that production might be dropping off in the latter part of 1944 had raised some concern in Britain that Canadian production may drop with the result that supplies might be low at the end of 1944 and in 1945.

### Four-Year Contract

Negotiations have been undertaken, therefore, to secure a long-time contract. It is hoped that the contract can be extended to four years. If it can, this should encourage farmers to produce for an assured market.

The minister also reported that purchases under the 1942-43 contract for 675 million pounds of bacon and hams was completed during Christmas week last. Exceptionally rapid progress during the final weeks of the last agreement, he said, were made possible when hog marketings reached unprecedented levels, indicating that farmers succeeded in producing an all-time record pig crop in the spring of 1943.

In connection with the new \$3.00 and \$2.00 premiums, the minister stated that the government will pay these premiums on high-grade hogs direct to the producers until after the end of the war.

The mechanics of the premium payments have been established on a temporary basis, and it is expected that the permanent payment policy will be in effect shortly.

### Abolish Discounts

Respecting the change in hog grades, the minister stated that many years ago, long before he had anything to do with the department of agriculture, the packing plants and organizations of hog producers discussed the possibility of improving quality by a system of premiums and discounts. It was then agreed between the two groups that the market price be paid on good bacon hogs; that a dollar premium should be paid on select hogs, and discounts should be established against lights, heavies and other off-grade hogs, in accordance with their value and for the purpose of discouraging their production. It was intended that this system would encourage the production of high-grade bacon hogs and discourage the production of off-grade hogs. The system has improved the standard of Canadian hogs.

The minister went on to say, that in recent years this system has become most popular and that he has received

representations from producer organizations in every part of Canada to the effect that the system should be changed. Producers have not liked the discount features of the plan.

The new grades to be adopted with their respective weights are:

Grade—	Pounds
A .....	140 to 170
B-1 .....	135 to 175
B-2 .....	125 to 134
B-3 .....	176 to 185
C and D .....	120 to 185
Lights .....	119 and under

The old grade E has been eliminated for the reason, the minister's statement points out, that it represents a comparatively small number of hogs including those condemned, stags, ridglings and injured. These are now to be designated accordingly.

### Two Classes of Heavies.

Heavy hogs hereafter will include those that dress carcasses weighing from 186 to 195 pounds.

Extra heavies will be classed on more than 196 pounds.

The minister stated that new settlement forms are being prepared for the new classifications, and it is intended that the payment of premiums will be made by government warrants to be attached to the new forms and which the producers can cash at their banks.

The premiums will be paid on all A or B-1 hogs slaughtered at plants inspected by the government, including all present inspected plants, and others at which it later may become necessary to place graders.

The application of the premiums, and the new grades, were discussed at recent meetings of the Canadian Meat and Agricultural Food Boards and the Advisory Committees to these Boards.

Having in mind the need for tightening-up of quality in order to ensure a permanent place for Canadian pig products on the British market after the war, the establishing of the premiums appears to have been received with favour by producers.

Some consternation has been expressed concerning the additional clerical work necessary in making hog settlements to producers as a result of the new grades, although the general opinion expressed to date favours the reduction in the number of hog grades.

## CONSERVATION IMPORTANT

AMONG the resolutions adopted at the Annual Conference of Manitoba Agronomists, held recently at the University of Manitoba, was the following:

Whereas mankind is dependent for its existence on the production of the soil and

Whereas the soil is the greatest source of national wealth; and

Whereas erosion of the soil by wind and rain and exploitation of the soil have assumed such proportions as to threaten the productivity of the land and the future of agriculture in many parts of Canada; and

Whereas to love and honour the land and a respect for the soil should be recognized as a principle of citizenship:

(a) Therefore be it resolved that the subject of soil conservation be included in suitable form in grade courses in public elementary schools.

(b) Therefore be it resolved that the Dominion Department of Agriculture be asked to take the necessary action of the production of films on soil conservation and land use, in relation to:

- The economic life of Canada.
- The health of Canada, and
- Films appealing to the imagination of children and for use in schools.

The importance of soil conservation in our national programme cannot be too widely recognized, and the above resolution stresses the fact that soil conservation is not only of interest to the agriculturist but affects the well being of every citizen of Canada.



If it's Ogilvie  
-it's good!



44-2

# "MIRACLE"

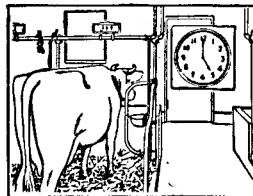
## HOG FEEDS

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

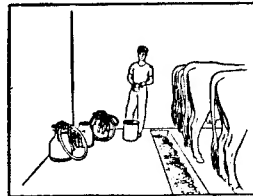
Serve by Saving! Buy War Savings Certificates

# Take these 6 EASY STEPS TO BETTER MILKING!

## THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING



1 Milk at same time every day—cows are creatures of habit and milking on an exact schedule has a favorable effect on milk "let-down."



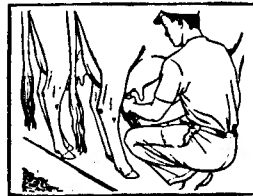
2 Have everything in readiness to start. Avoid noise and confusion. Once milking starts do not attempt to do other jobs at the same time.



3 Wipe each udder with cloth and warm water (130° F.) containing 250 p.p.m. of chlorine. This induces rapid milk "let-down."



4 Draw a few streams from each quarter into strip cup. This helps induce rapid "let-down" and provides periodic inspection of milk.



5 Next apply test-cups immediately. The sooner they are applied after using the strip cup the better. Avoid loss of vacuum.



6 Remove the test-cups at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Strip briefly by hand or machine. Do not prolong hand stripping.

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking consists of six easy steps . . . that lead to better milking. It combines fast milking with improved sanitation. It saves time and labor . . . results in healthier udders . . . and reduces the amount of stripplings.

Any dairyman using a milking machine can improve his results by following the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking. It is most effective, however, when used in connection with De Laval Milkers, which are designed for fastest, best and cleanest milking.

### TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

New De Laval Separators are now available . . . but observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

- Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
- Wash bowl and sinware immediately after each time separator is used.
- Turn bowl out down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



## ❖ Saskatchewan News ❖

### Choose Flax Carefully

FLAX varieties have become increasingly important in the past few years. A much higher proportion of the farm income is being derived from this crop, and its importance in the war effort needs no elaboration, states A. W. Platt, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

The Saskatchewan Cereal Variety Committee recommends the use of Royal throughout the open plains and Redwing in the moister parts, where the season is shorter. Royal is a high yielding, rust resistant variety with good height and a medium-sized seed. However, it is rather late in maturing and has a tendency to ripen unevenly in some years. This means that it is sometimes necessary to swath the crop or wait until the late grown bolls freeze dry before combining. Redwing is an early maturing variety, very suitable for combining but in the drier districts it yields substantially less than Royal and has a very small seed that is difficult to handle. It is moderately susceptible to rust.

#### American Varieties

In a search for a suitable variety growers have been attracted to some of the new American varieties, notably Koto, Viking, Renew, Redson and Biwing. These varieties have been tested at Swift Current. While the tests are not complete they do indicate that some of the new varieties are superior to Royal and some, such as Biwing and Redson appear to be definitely inferior.

Because of a shortage of Royal seed in 1943 some farmers are still growing the rust susceptible variety, Bison. In many districts this year Bison gave good results because rust was not severe. However, rust may strike at any time and when it does Bison fields may be a complete failure.

Adequate stocks of Royal seed are now available in most districts. The advisability of replacing seed stocks of Bison and other inferior varieties with Royal might well be considered by all flax growers in the open plains.

### Use Clean Straw

EVERY winter there are always a number of reports of pneumonia losses in swine which have been housed where they have been bedded on old, dry, partially pulverized straw. Veterinary authorities point out that hogs sleeping with their noses resting on such bedding, inhale the dry straw dust, causing an irritation of the lungs which may bring on pneumonia. Drafty quarters, insanitary conditions and improper ventilation contribute further to the problem. The best preventives are to maintain clean, fresh bedding, and quarters which are warm and free from drafts.

### Dry Cow Care

BETTER care for dry cows will mean much better milk production when the cows freshen, according to studies recently conducted by leading research veterinarians. During the dry period, the cow is rebuilding herself and storing up reserves which will make her a better milker when she freshens, these studies show. She should be given good, balanced rations, and the same care and attention as if she were on the milking line.

The veterinary authorities who made these studies recommend that the dry period should vary from thirty to sixty days. Less than thirty days does not give the cow opportunity to store up sufficient reserves to develop a vigorous calf, it is said, while a dry period of more than sixty days is uneconomical and does not serve any useful purpose.

### MacEWAN TO JUDGE

OFFICIALS have stepped up estimates of entries for the Kamloops bull sale, set for March 22 and 23, and now expect a new high record for purebred bulls, with more than 150 head being offered.

There will be entries from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Sale of market cattle will take place on the morning of March 23, breeding stock being auctioned in the afternoon. With the large number of entries in sight for the latter there is some likelihood that the sale may run through to the evening.

Prof. J. W. G. MacEwan, University of Saskatchewan, has been appointed judge of the bulls and fat cattle, and J. W. Durno, Calgary, has been appointed to join Mat Hassen, Armstrong, in the day-long auction.

Weighing will be done Monday, March 20. Judging will start on March 21, when carlots and groups of 5 in the fat stock show will be placed during the afternoon. Judging of the bulls and single entries in the market section will be done in the ring on March 22.

### CO-OPERATIVES PROGRESS

TOTAL value of business done by Saskatchewan co-operatives during 1942-43 was over 105 million dollars compared with about 64½ million dollars in 1941-42, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture. This is a reflection of increased volume of agricultural products marketed and an increased turnover generally by wholesale and retail purchasing organizations, said Commissioner B. N. Arnsen. 802 co-operatives with a membership of 250,486 reported this year, while only 768 organizations with membership of 243,250 existed last year.

Total assets increased from 55½ millions to over 86½ millions, liabilities to the public from 27½ millions to 55½ millions, while the net worth increased from 28 millions to 31 millions, and reserves from seven millions to 9½ millions. Volume of business done by co-operatives handling live stock and dairy products showed a marked increase, while business done by grain and seed marketing organizations showed a gain of 32 million dollars. Value of business done by retail purchasing associations during 1942-43 was \$11,579,746 compared with \$8,918,965 during 1941-42.

### PLAY-WRITING CONTEST

HERE is an opportunity for Saskatchewan residents who suffer from "writer's itch" to make money from their labours. The district committee of the Canadian Daughters' League, Regina, has announced that its fifth annual play-writing contest, which will close March 31, 1944, is now open for entries. A prize of \$10 will be awarded the winner. Address The Secretary, Saskatchewan Drama League, Drake Hall, Regina.

### SELLS BLACK CALF

HAROLD Guloien, Nipawin, Sask., has sold the first son of his herd sire Bandler's Blackcap 5th, out of Glenelg Elchies 5th. Although only six months of age this calf went to Messrs. McKinnon and Kabernach, of Drake, Sask., for \$500.00.

### DISPOSES OF HERD

JOHN Walsh, Yellowgrass, Sask., sold his Aberdeen-Angus herd on October 20. Fourteen females averaged \$200.00 each.

# NEWS of the DAY!



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12:15**



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**CALGARY**

*Let This Year's Crops Be*  
**VICTORY CROPS**  
*NO WASTE-NO LOSS-FROM SMUT*



Illustration from our NEW FREE BOOK "Smuts in Grain and Their Prevention," showing simple seed treatment for Prevention of Smut. Mail the coupon below for your copy—today.



**Treat Your Seed with**

**KILLS  
SMUT**

**STANDARD  
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**100%  
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Sold in 1 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. sealed cans, and in bulk. If buying from bulk, make sure the barrel is marked "Specially Prepared for Prairie Farmers"

Used and Recommended by Western Farmers. Before seeding, treat all seed, sacks, and implements. Not dangerous to work with. Easy to apply. Lowest in cost (less than ¼¢ a bushel). Positively kills smut.

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# U. F. A. Convention Held

ROBERT Gardiner, Excel, was re-elected president of the United Farmers of Alberta in the course of the annual meeting of that organization in Calgary, January 18 - 21. Eugene O'Neil, Woodhouse, former president of the junior branch of the United Farmers was elected as vice-president.

Two hundred and seventy-two registered delegates and several hundred visitors packed the sessions of the annual meeting to receive reports and hear prominent speakers on subjects of current agricultural importance.

In his presidential address, Mr. Gardiner called for the setting up of a commission, under federal government auspices, for the ascertaining, from time to time, of the average cost of producing agricultural products, and to make the arrangements necessary to put into force prices that would be sufficient to meet these costs. The president took the position that the farmer is entitled to a price for his products which will meet all production costs, including proper remuneration for the farmer, and the members of his family, for the labour they have performed in production.

Frank S. Grisdale, Deputy Co-ordinator, Primary Products Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa, told the convention that for as long as the war lasts, and for a considerable time afterward, there will be an unlimited demand for farm products and huge stocks will be required to meet emergencies.

Mr. Grisdale, one-time minister of agriculture for Alberta, said that invaluable help had been rendered the officials of the Trade Board by producers and producers' representatives. Had this not been forthcoming, he said, much that has been done for the good of the producers, the consumers and the country, would not have been possible.

## Agriculture's Position

The Deputy Co-ordinator reviewed in detail the development of war-time controls, and answered many questions from the floor of the Convention.

He set forth his view of the present position of agriculture as follows:

1. Prices of farm products now show approximately the same relationships to other prices and living costs as was the case in 1926-29.

2. Farm production has increased by at least one-third over pre-war levels as a result partly of favorable weather, but despite a heavy loss of farm help.

3. As a result of higher prices and enlarged production, cash income from the sale of farm products is more than double the 1935-39 average, and more than one-third higher than the 1926-29 average.

4. Cash income from the sale of farm products substantially exceeds the 1926-29 average in every province. Prairie farm income rose by over \$200,000,000 from 1942 to 1943.

5. Net cash income (after deduction of cash expenses) of \$920,000,000 in 1943 is some 60 per cent greater than in 1926-29.

6. The position of agriculture in the national economy has improved greatly. Income per gainfully employed person is not much lower than the average in other industries (about \$1,400 per annum compared with some \$1,600 in the non-agricultural economy). This represents a great improvement over the unsatisfactory pre-war conditions and a substantial one over 1926-29.

Targets of the Future was the subject of an address by John E. Brownlee, vice-president, United Grain Growers Ltd.

Mr. Brownlee emphasized freer international trade as the most important post-war task of the Canadian government.

Never, he said, had there been such dislocations of manpower as in the present war and the problem of readjusting this great movement of population, without any great amount of

unemployment, staggered the imagination. But this must be one of the principal targets.

Planning was essential, and he doubted if it had yet been organized on the soundest and most efficient basis in Canada.

## Programme of Abundance

The principle of freer international trade, progressive reduction of tariffs and wider markets for farm products was fundamental. I believe in a programme of abundance, not scarcity, declared Mr. Brownlee.

Set up whatever international economy you want. Capitalism, state control or Socialism, I still say it is better for our western farmers to be able to sow 27 million acres annually, rather than 15 million; that an annual production of 450 million pounds of bacon is better than 150 millions; that wide markets create wide demands and wide demands create good prices, he added.

The Atlantic Charter pledged access of all states on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which were needed for their economic prosperity. Further emphasis was given to this changed direction when the International Food Conference met at Hot Springs and recommended removal of all barriers on international trade.

This target, said Mr. Brownlee, would not be an easy one to reach. The reconstruction committee of the Chamber of Commerce at London, Ont., had said for example "a hasty revision of the tariff, or a general horizontal cut in rates on general principles, would certainly contain a large amount of error and injustice."

More and better food for the peoples of the world was suggested by the speaker as the second post-war target. The unsatisfied wants of millions of people offered a challenge and an opportunity to increase domestic distribution of agricultural products.

Forty-four nations had been represented at a conference in Atlantic City last November and had started the greatest humanitarian undertaking in history to aid hundreds of millions of people. An organization known as the United Nations' Relief had been formed to provide people in the war devastated areas with food, seed, medical supplies and clothing until those people could support themselves.

The cost is estimated at two and a half billion dollars, of which Canada will contribute \$90,000,000 in wheat, flour and other supplies, said Mr. Brownlee.

The speaker also emphasized the need for agricultural research, including investigation into industrial uses for farm products.

The cost factor in the manufacture of synthetic rubber from a wheat base was still prohibitive, said Mr. Brownlee, in reply to a question from the audience during a short question period after his speech. The delegate had asked whether there was any hope of expanding the use of wheat for this purpose in face of opposition from the "big petroleum corporations."

Mr. Brownlee is a member of the Canadian Chemurgic Council engaged in the study of industrial use for farm products.

A large number of resolutions relating to agricultural and rural life were dealt with by the delegates.

Affairs of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association Ltd., were shown to be in a healthy condition in a report submitted to the convention by the Board of the Co-operative consisting of George E. Church, chairman; J. K. Sutherland, M. H. Ward, C. W. Fawcett and D. H. Smith. General Manager is Norman F. Priestley.

During the preceding 12 months the Co-operative showed a net gain of over \$75,000, a splendid increase of business in the Calgary store, and the opening of several branches

...

Support the Red Cross

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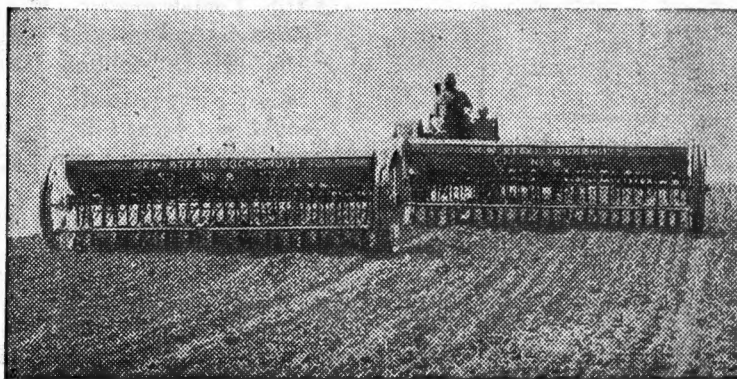
If a new Drill is essential this year choose one that meets *all* the requirements of modern farming... a Cockshutt No. 8. It is "built like a steel bridge" to provide the utmost strength and rigidity... yet it is light enough in weight to give you exceptionally light draft. With the No. 8 every seed counts... accurate sowing mechanism assures uniform penetration and coverage. It is ordinarily built in 16-, 20-, 24- and 28-Run sizes, but, due to rationing, sizes are restricted to 20- and 28-Run.

## IMPORTANT

Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement of genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repair or replacement, he is ready to serve you in every way possible.

## CONSIDER THESE FEATURES

- Positive force feed assures proper and uniform seeding... no "hit-or-miss" worries.
- Efficient power lift raises all discs to the same height, regardless of sowing depth.
- Genuine Hyatt Roller Bearings are used on the axle drive, assuring light draft and longer life.
- Extra large grain boxes save time. Accurate speedometer type land measure standard equipment.



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# Fight the WARBLE FLY



**WHAT TO USE:** Any commercial warble fly wash.

**WHEN TO USE:** Treat first in early Spring when the grubs start to drop.

**HOW TO USE:** Follow directions on package. Apply to warbles with stiff brush or fingers. Rub in well.

**WHERE TO OBTAIN MATERIALS:** Consult nearest District Agriculturist or Municipal Authority.

**COST** per animal per treatment should not exceed 2 cents.

**SAVINGS** in beef, milk and hides may average as much as 5 dollars per animal.

**IS THIS WORTH A LITTLE EFFORT?**

**CANADA NEEDS  
MORE BEEF  
MORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS  
MORE LEATHER WITHOUT GRUB HOLES  
and YOU can use MORE MONEY!**

SCIENCE SERVICE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY  
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA  
HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, MINISTER

## Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

THERE has been considerable discussion in press and at public meetings in regard to the Eastern Irrigation District. It is claimed that the high land prices, water rates, etc., was the reason farmers were dissatisfied

### Concerning Irrigation

and unsuccessful under the C.P.R. and that great success has been attained under the new set-up. Now, as to that great success, how much is real and how much is imagination is a question, but one fact should be clear. During the C.P.R. period it was not land payments that were holding the district back because generally land payments were not being made, and the whole history of the C.P.R. deal was a scaling down of land prices, rewriting of easier contracts and much actual and outright cancellation of payments past due. It was not water rates or taxes, because in a large number of cases these were being only partly paid or not paid at all, and at the same time settlers were receiving direct help from the company in the way of buildings, seed and livestock.

Actually more money per year per farmer has been paid to the E.I.D. than was collected by the C.P.R. with the exception of the initial land payment. Water rates under the C.P.R. were lower and collections less strict. Let it be said in all fairness, the C.P.R. were generous to a fault and tried their best to see a project through in which we all entered into in good faith. During the C.P.R. period the land was in rough state of development, farmers were new to this type of farming and there were all the difficulties attendant on a new venture.

By the time the E.I.D. took over, many of these difficulties were being overcome or better understood and handled, and farmers were beginning to feel the benefits of past effort. The most important change that took place was that the settlers had got the chip off their shoulder that had been resting there since the first disappointment of quick and easy success.

No doubt the C.P.R. were just as disappointed as the farmers, but they showed themselves ready to stay with the settlers to the utmost, giving more than generous treatment, but they got little co-operation, little of anything in fact but abuse. There are millions of money invested here by the C.P.R., without them the district would have had a tough proposition. Give credit where due.

Farmers in the E.I.D. still have enough to do to make things go, and it is not land payments and water rates that make it so, it never was, but the same handicap all farmers have to contend with, an unfairly low price of the products they sell and an unfairly high price of what they have to buy. As long as this condition remains any kind of fixed land charges will be a burden. If we could concentrate on real causes and quit wasting time on imaginary grievances maybe we'd get somewhere.—Arthur Green, Duchess, Alta.

THE Dominion Government "Order-in-Council", whereby no efficient, industrious and acting-in-good-faith farmer, can be evicted from his lands, for arrears of payments, for the duration of the war, is a wise decision, but it should be amplified to cover as under:

### Farm Tenure

After a farmer prepares his land for crop, and war ends, then he should be allowed to seed and harvest such land, with due provision made for his landlord's share.

Commonsense and self preservation far outweigh dollars and cents at this critical time. Our armies, and indeed all civilization, march and survive on their stomachs, and there is no substitute for this inexorable law of nature, and so, keep every farmer producing

for "to-morrow", until every oppressed person is fed to repletion, our own ration books are discarded, and our own boys are back home again.

Also every one of these men and women in our armed active forces should be placed in a preferred position to purchase above vacant lands, so as to build a home and rear a family of real loyal Canadians, and so dam disloyal immigration. The Canadian and U.S.A. governments report that moisture reserves are lacking in all wheat areas, so the next crop outlook is not good. Send this to your M.P., 1c postage, or free to Premier MacKenzie King.—De-Ie-Pole, Rochfort Bridge, Alta.

THERE has been much in the daily papers about the CBC and Mr. Bracken having been refused the use of the same. The ground given for the refusal was that the speech was of a political nature. If this is against the

### Wants Wheat Payment

rules of the CBC why in heaven's name was Premier King allowed his broadcast of a couple of weeks ago on inflation when this title was really a disguise, his main object being to tell labour and the farmer all he was going to do for them? This after his government, for his duration as premier, has refused to give them a fair and square deal. Surely the whole broadcast was to seek political favour of them, on account of the political trend among farmers and labourers.

Mr. Editor, I am also wondering how long we farmers will have to wait for our further payment on the 1940-43 wheat payment? Will this be held up till the government declares an election and be used as bait to get us thinking well of the present government, or is it that they are helping the mortgage companies to collect more interest on principal owed by farmers indebted to them? The interest, even in the time taken in making these payments, amounts to a great sum of money.

Let us hope these payments will come through very soon. No other well-organized business would take as long as the present Wheat Board has already taken.—A. Miner, Prince Albert, Sask.

OF all the subjects that ever engrossed the attention of public men and newspaper, the question of what the world will be like after the war easily holds first place.

Will we just skid along as usual, will we have a major depression, or will we have wonderful prosperity?

### Warns Labour

To the writer the problem is very simple. We can and should have the most wonderful prosperity that the world has ever seen. On the other hand we may find ourselves in the midst of a depression that will have practically no end.

The whole thing depends on the attitude of organized labour. If they travel true to form, always giving less and asking for more, then we are in for the toughest time that this old world has ever seen. The farmer and unorganized labour will be ground in the dust trying to support organized labour who will be getting three, four or even ten times as much remuneration as the former two classes. Of course this will mean tens of thousands of unorganized labour for there will be no jobs.

There is supposed to be a shortage of houses in Winnipeg. To many this is a conundrum. A recent survey shows that there are 7,000 unorganized workers who are earning less than \$800 per year or 33 cents an hour.

Every tradesman that has a part in the building of a house gets from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour. How can a man

(Continued on page 19)



## THE CANADIAN WAY OF LIFE

Opinion of F. H. Marsh, President of The Bank of Toronto

MR. F. H. Marsh, President of The Bank of Toronto, in his annual report, said:

"The people of Canada are possessed of the ability to think clearly when aroused to the point of being concerned about any subject. There is then little to fear in contemplating our national future if people stop to consider what a socialistic form of Government would mean. The common sense of most Canadians, including labour, who would not be immune but would also have to conform to such a system and its regimentation, will, I am confident, remain proof against any such plans as would overturn Canada's entire system of individual freedom in growing, producing, manufacturing, marketing, export, import, wholesale and retail trading, banking, investment and ownership.

Totalitarian Government and regimentation is what our sons are fighting against while the advocates of socialism are trying to have that very form of Government placed in control of Canada.

There are many hundreds of thousands of Canadians who own their farms or homes; there are the owners of 5,000,000 bank accounts and some 4,000,000 people who own life insurance policies, all of whom are in reality capitalists.

Such ownership is the result of years of toil and thrift in a free country. It represents the stake that men hope to hand down to their widows and children, whose safe future is their keenest human desire. In the rural parts of Canada especially, I believe, this heritage of home and ownership and freedom and the right to pass it on will be held with determination and tenacity, and will never be surrendered in favor of any socialistic, centralized state control of property and civil rights.

It is reasonable to suppose, in contemplating the future, that these millions of people will not be dormant where their own interests are affected, and when they realize what socialism means in the way of totalitarian power."

### Small Businesses Must Be Preserved

Mr. Marsh, in his report, emphasized the important contribution small industries would make in the post-war period. He pointed out the importance of the smaller businesses in relation to the life of the towns and villages throughout Canada. He said:

"It is generally known that post-war planning of a constructive nature is under way on the part of governments and large scale enterprises, but there is some question as to whether the medium sized and smaller concerns are able to do much in this direction under the present tax structure. Many of them started with little after the last war, and in the relatively prosperous twenties built up adequate working capital, which was seriously depleted by losses in the depression of the early thirties. During the 1936-39 period, profits were comparatively small. The basing of standard profits on the average of these years has resulted in many instances in little being left to build up the cash reserves necessary to effect the change from wartime to peacetime conditions, thus making it essen-

tial that definite assurance by way of tax adjustments or other remedial measures be provided. I believe that an early announcement of governmental policy in this respect would be most helpful.

"Clearly the job of industrial conversion cannot effectively be undertaken by concerns which, though possessed of well-equipped plants, experience and organization, are without the working capital which is essential to forward planning and to the continuance of operations, during any disruption of business following the cessation of war production.

"These smaller manufacturers and traders, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country, furnish an important backbone of employment. A recent study of industry made under government direction shows that as of the year 1941, there were 170,903 establishments in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail fields, and that no less than 161,904 or 94 per cent of these were small businesses, employing less than 15 persons each, the total number employed by them being 529,626 persons. They are not only important in the aggregate, but are essential in the life of the towns and villages throughout Canada."

(Adv.)

## EXAMINE STORED VEGETABLES FOR DISEASE

IT is often labour well spent during the winter months to examine vegetables which have been in storage since fall. No matter how well inspected or how good the storage, wastage invariably develops. If this wastage is caused by fungal or bacterial rots the total damage can be reduced by removing affected material. Rots not only render the affected produce unmarketable, but odours and taints are produced.

With leafy vegetables like cabbage (or celery if still in storage) dead or rotted leaves should be removed. If the heart of the cabbage is affected, the whole head should be discarded.

Potatoes may have blight. Affected tubers should be removed from time to time in storage as this disease develops and spreads in the store room, particularly if the temperature is high. Low temperature breakdown (necrosis)

may be present particularly in Irish Cobbler and Katahdin. The affected tubers should be removed if this condition exists and the temperature raised to 38 degrees F.

Other root crops, as turnips, beets and carrots, although not as liable to wastage should also be examined. It would be wise to give a cook test to beets if these are being held for culinary purposes. There is a tendency for these to harden to a point where extremely long periods of boiling are necessary to soften them.

If the storage operator keeps an eye to the behaviour of his produce much can be saved, not only in terms of produce but also in valuable storage space by removing what would soon be a useless product. In this way the producer and consumer both stand to benefit, making for better relation and more sound business principles.



**D**ON'T be afraid to use the extra ENDURANCE built into the Case tractor you have, or the one you may get. Use it to get your own work out of the way and then help neighbors to keep ahead of weeds and weather. Let them repay you by helping you with hand labor or use of other machines, the "swap-work" way.

In the battle of food, thousands of Case tractors from 10 to 14 years old are carrying on, pulling the same loads and running at the same speeds as they did when new. They are doing it with little or no more fuel than they used when new... and Case tractors have been known for fuel economy ever since the historic Winnipeg tractor trials some thirty years ago.

It's easy to do your part in get-

ting the long life and enduring economy that we put into Case tractors. Only two oil levels to look after... engine and transmission... make it easy to maintain lubrication of nearly the whole tractor, and the few greasing points can be cared for quickly. The other part of postponing wear... keeping the dirt out... is a simple chore with Case oil-bath air cleaners.

Not only are Case tractors built to resist wear; they also provide for correcting wear when it finally occurs, either by easy adjustments or by parts readily replaceable with factory accuracy. That's why Case tractors in steady use have been able to run up to 32,000 hours, equal to 30 or 40 years of average farm work.

While limitations on manufac-

ture have been relaxed somewhat, there will be nowhere near enough new tractors. If you have a Case you can serve your country and yourself by giving it the little but regular care required to keep it at the peak of performance and make its long life still longer. Take full advantage of your Case dealer's service, but be sure to order parts or arrange for overhaul jobs as far ahead of time as you can.

★ ★ ★

Fully illustrated 32-page book "Shortcuts in the Fight for Food" is packed with ways to keep tractors, machines and implements in fighting trim; also ways to get things done with limited farm help. Ask your Case dealer or write for your free copy. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Toronto, Winnipeg.

### When Animals Choke

VETERINARY authorities issued a caution not to attempt to pour medicine or oil down the throat of an animal which becomes choked. They point out that the principal cause of choking is a spasm of the gullet muscles, somewhat like the cramp which occurs in a swimmer's leg. The condition is generally relieved by a veterinarian injecting an anti-spasmodic, which causes the muscles of the gullet to relax, so the animal can swallow normally again. It is also pointed out that if choke is allowed to continue too long, it may cause cattle to bloat, so prompt corrective measures are always desirable.

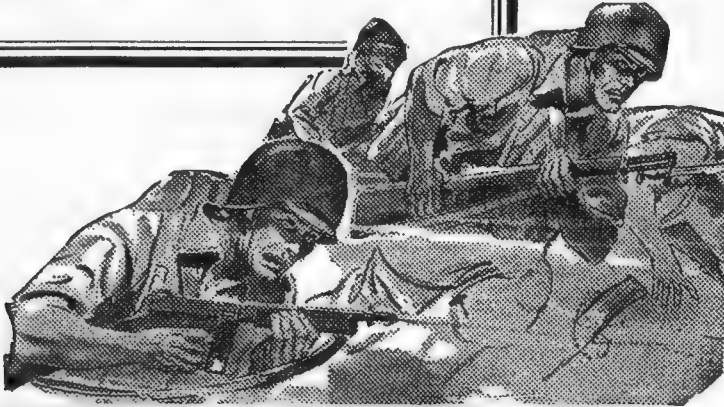
# CASE



GROW MORE FOOD  
BUY MORE BONDS  
SAVE MORE SCRAP



They're counting  
on us from  
here in ....



**Buy more WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

SPACE DONATED BY

THE BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

YOU GET QUICK RETURNS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.

"I'm my own boss  
now!"



EVERY business started as an idea in the mind of some individual. Every shop—every farm—every factory—every worthwhile enterprise from banks to movie theatres, came into being because some individual had faith in an idea and the courage to back it.

Every Canadian has this right . . . the right to build his future in his own way—to go into business for himself if he chooses—and to reap the reward of his enterprise. So it has always been. That is the very essence of our free way of life. the solid foundation of our greatness as a nation.

#### What is PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?

It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. It is the spirit of democracy on the march.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

## Timely Hints On Incubator Operation

IDEAL conditions for the incubation of hens' eggs include a temperature inside the egg of 99½ to 100 degrees, appreciably more carbon dioxide in the air surrounding the eggs than in normal air, but not more than ½ of one per cent and enough humidity to keep the eggs from losing too much moisture, but still not enough to produce a "soft" chick which results when too much water remains in the egg at hatching time.

There are two kinds of incubators, (1), the still air machine and, (2) the forced draft type. The former are small machines holding from 50 to 600 eggs, usually heated by a coal oil lamp from which either hot air or hot water circulates through pipes or a chamber a few inches above the eggs. These small machines should be run in a room or basement where the temperature is fairly constant (65-70 degrees) and should be perfectly level on the top to prevent heat inside from pocketing in one corner. Only a single layer of eggs can be placed in the trays, and the temperature is measured by a hanging thermometer, the bulb of which is ½ to ¾ inch above the eggs. The thermometer should read 103 degrees to provide the right temperature inside the egg.

#### Regulate Humidity

There are usually vent holes in the top and bottom of such machines which are so arranged as to take care of the carbon dioxide and at the same time regulate the humidity. Shallow pans are placed under the egg trays and water should be kept in them when they are in a heated room. However, in a basement or an unheated room in late spring or summer no moisture is required. The eggs should be rolled over by hand at least 3 times per day, but it is not necessary to cool them. When proper temperatures are maintained in such machines, poor hatches are generally due to inadequate feeding of the breeding stock.

The forced draught machines are so-called "mammoth" incubators and hold anywhere from 1,000 to 50,000 eggs in one chamber. Such machines are generally run by experts who need little advice. In these machines the air is kept in circulation throughout the chamber by fans or agitators. They are not subject as much as the small machines to changes in outside temperatures, but the operator must carefully regulate airflow and humidity to avoid too little or too much carbon dioxide or humidity ruining the hatch. Humidity is most accurately measured by a wet bulb thermometer which should read from 84 to 86 degrees when the air temperature is at the ideal of 93½ degrees. Most of the air should keep re-circulating within the machine in the early stages only a small volume being exchanged with outside atmosphere. As hatching time approaches the vent holes should be gradually opened until from 19 - 22nd day they are fully open.

#### Temperature Vents

In machines with wafer thermostats, the temperature will be found to vary directly with the barometer. Daily variations in barometric pressure are mainly responsible for daily tempera-

ture variations. At the Central Experimental Farm variations as much as three degrees within a few hours have been found to be entirely due to such atmospheric changes. As long as the machine maintains a temperature between 99½ and 100 degrees at normal pressures for a locality, it is not necessary to adjust the thermostats each day to offset changes in the barometer.

## Order Seed Potatoes

CERTIFIED seed potatoes are being withheld from export to meet the requirements of Canadian growers, but, the Plant Protection Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, points out, demands for these potatoes from other countries are very strong. Supplies not needed for planting in Canada should be released for export in March before the season in the U.S.A. is too far advanced for planting. This means that orders for certified seed are still available.

The planting of certified seed potatoes for table stock will give a heavier yield from each acre planted to such seed. Seed potato growers are reminded that fields entered for certification in 1944 must be planted with either "Foundation" or "Foundation A" seed.

The local District Inspector Seed Potato Certification, Plant Protection Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has a list of growers having "Certified", "Foundation" or "Foundation A" seed potatoes for sale.

## Protein Supplements

THE increase which has taken place in live stock and poultry production in Canada in the past few years has resulted in increased demand for protein supplements. At the same time there has been a shortage of these supplements.

Fortunately there are many vegetable proteins which can be successfully produced on most farms, and of these, alfalfa is probably the best, if it is cut at the right stage and properly cured.

Because of its high protein content, nearly on a par with wheat bran, alfalfa assumes a position of importance more than ever before. It is not only rich in digestible protein, but contains appreciable amounts of vitamins for young growing animals.

Alfalfa thrives on almost any kind of soil that has good drainage and is not too acid. It seems to do especially well on the lighter loams and sandy soils in north-central Saskatchewan.

#### Contains Vitamins

Used as a green pasture during the summer months, alfalfa is not only a valuable source of protein, but also supplies necessary minerals and vitamins. As hay it is also a valuable source of protein, but care should be taken in harvesting to retain as much of the protein content as possible. When cut before bloom, and properly cured, alfalfa hay contains about 14 per cent digestible protein; when cut about mid-blossom, the protein content drops to about 11 per cent; and drops still further, to about 10 per cent if cut when about three-quarters of the plants are in bloom. It has also been determined that the leaves contain about 22 per cent and the stems only 10 per cent of the digestible protein.

Bearing these points in mind, it would appear that the best time to cut alfalfa for hay in order to retain as much protein as possible, consistent with yield, is at the commencement of bloom. Besides, early cutting will improve the prospects of a second crop.

Since the leaves contain considerably more protein than the stems, it is desirable that as much of the leaf as possible be retained. This not only means cutting in a young stage, but entails special care with haying operations. The hay should be only partially cured in the swath before raking into windrows for completion of curing. The use of equipment which harvests from the windrow and cuts down on handling is desirable for avoiding loss of leaf.

## Strong Position Shown

IN its fifty-seventh annual report the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company reports 295,454 policies in force for a total of \$727 million, an average of \$2,462 per policy. Of this business approximately 44 per cent is in Canada and 56 per cent outside Canada.

27,408 new policies of life insurance were issued during 1943 for an aggregate of \$82,750,000 and 301 new immediate annuity contracts for a premium consideration of \$2,900,000.

For the fulfillment of these contracts, the Company has assets under administration now totalling over \$241,000,000.

During each working day the Manufacturers Life disbursed \$43,787 in death claims, matured endowments, annuity payments and other policy benefits, for a total for the year of \$13,400,000.



**W. H. METCALFE**, CBC's chief news editor in the Prairie Region, has a hawk's eye for items of special interest to prairie listeners in the floods of wire copy pouring into CBC's Winnipeg newsmoom from the battlefronts of the world. Especially does Mr. Metcalfe watch for Prairie Region names. If a boy from Plum Coulee, Man., or Oxbow, Sask., or Pincher Creek, Alta., drops a block-buster on Berlin or shoots down a Messerschmidt, Metcalfe whisks the item up to the forefront of his daily news bulletins.

As a result of this diligence, the Prairie Region newsroom gets many requests from relatives for copies of the broadcast bulletins. This involves extra labour, but Mr. Metcalfe's patience is unfailing. Relatives get their bulletins, neatly typed and promptly posted.

**T**HE Alberta Farm and Home Forum which was broadcast over radio stations CKUA and CFRC during the past season was favourably received, and arrangements are now under way for preparation of the fall programme.

This programme is another of the services offered by the University of Alberta and the Alberta Department of Agriculture, and will be broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9:00 to 9:15 p.m. There will be a ten-minute talk by a member of the University faculty, a member of the staff of the Department of Agriculture, or other specialist in the fields of Agriculture or Home Economics. The remaining five minutes will be devoted to agricultural notes on topics of importance to all who are interested in agriculture.

There is a tremendous demand for knowledge in all fields of agriculture. Dairy production, farm management, feeding methods, animal nutrition, diseases and sanitation are of particular interest at this time. Cereals are still receiving the attention they deserve, but numerous enquires are being made with respect to other crops. The value of the soil as the basis of agriculture is now widely recognized and the thoughts of the practical agriculturist are turning more and more from exploitation to conservation. Poultry and Beekeeping have assumed great importance and requests for information are numerous.

Through the medium of the Alberta Farm and Home Forum these topics will be given consideration, and subjects of interest to the homemaker will not be forgotten.

Soldiers of the Royal Regiment of Canada who took part as guest artists in an edition of Johnny Canuck's Revue, the popular weekly radio entertainment, given entirely by members of the Canadian Forces, broadcast in the British Broadcasting Corporation's Forces Programme and in its North American Service.

Left to right, standing: C.Q.M.S. H. Gordon, Sergeant G. Harrison, Corporal C. L. Spiece, Private A. G. Holbrook, Private M. Hamilton, Lance Corporal W. H. Skelton, and seated Private W. G. Cahill. The Royal Regiment of Canada, whose home city is Toronto, is one of the Canadian units which distinguished itself at Dieppe in 1942.

Johnny Canuck's Revue is presented jointly by the BBC and the London office of the CBC.



**T**HERE must be hundreds of dog mascots. Many of our Canadian ships have dog mascots who sleep in hammocks and no doubt take their turn walking up and down at an officer's heels during the dog watch . . .

The latest dog news in Canada is that people are using the wool of English Shepherd dogs and Samoyeds to make clothes. . . . I wonder how a self-respecting, hard-working English Shepherd dog feels about being treated like one of his own dumb sheep?"—Anne Francis, on CBC, Dec. 28.

**A** MOVING picture, made upon the suggestion of R. F. Painter, of the Dominion Entomological staff, Lethbridge, and prepared to illustrate the importance of control of Warble Fly in cattle, should be available shortly for showing on the National Film Board circuits.

**TWELVE** times every 24 hours a News Bulletin goes out in English in the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire and North American Services.

Millions of listeners know the voices of such men as Pat Butler, Robert Harris, Norman Claridge, Bob Beatty and Derek Prentice. But those millions of listeners probably do not know that it takes a lot more than a voice to make an effective News Reader.

He is a highly trained specialist, requiring many qualifications besides a good voice for short-wave broadcasting. He must have a considerable knowledge of world affairs and geography and be something of a journalist to enable him to put over a story crisply and clearly.

**A News Reader** spends hours in the News Room getting the atmosphere so that he can put real interest and conviction into his readings.

News Readers have a large and interesting fan mail from many parts of the world.

*Easy to roll, delightful  
— to smoke*

—10 smoke

# Ogden's

# FINE CUT CIGARETTE TOBACCO

# LISTEN FOR ALHAMBRA

*CKWX, Vancouver* — 12:15 Noon  
*CJAT, Trail* — 4:15 p.m.  
*CFCN, Calgary* — 12:15 Noon  
*CJCA, Edmonton* — 12:15 Noon  
*CKRM, Regina* — 12:30 Noon

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## VIGOR

### CHICK STARTER

*Builds Stronger Chicks*



**FEEDING SUPPLEMENTS**

Turn to the Want Ads.  
You May Find it There!



*Salvage Your Run Down Horses for Full Time Service on the Farm Front with*

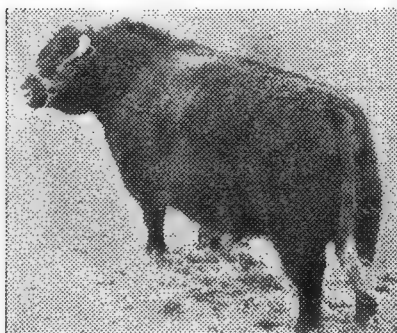
## A SUR-SHOT

**BOT AND WORM REMOVER**

**25¢**  
TREATS A HORSE  
**12½¢** A COLT

No horse can pull his weight if he's infested with Bots and Worms. Recondition your horses with A SUR-SHOT — the guaranteed capsule treatment — safe, sure, quick, cheap. \$1.50 and \$3.00 boxes from your dealer or by mail.

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## YOU MAY HAVE HEARD . . .

of the excellent feeding qualities of the **SHORTHORN**; of its greater weight for age; of its value as an improver on common farm or range stock; of the possibilities of developing milk production in the breed. You can

## GET THE PROOF . . .

of all claims made for the **SHORTHORN** by writing for free pamphlets regarding the breed. We will be pleased also to send you a list of your neighbouring **SHORTHORN** breeders.

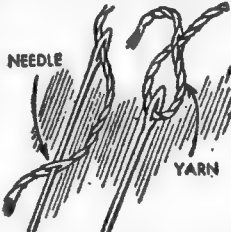
Assured **PROFITS** are the answer to the ever increasing popularity and expansion of the **SHORTHORN** breed.

**CANADIAN SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION**  
at either address

Gummer Bldg. 503 Sunderland Ave.  
GUELPH, Ont. or CALGARY, Alta.

# Handy Devices

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

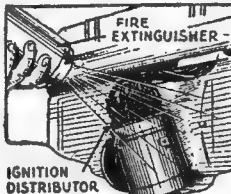


**NEEDLE**  
**YARN**

THE annoyance of having yarn pull from the eye of a needle and cause frequent re-threading may be avoided by first pulling the yarn through the eye and then spreading the strands near the end that was pulled through and inserting the needle as indicated. This will make a smooth tie without a knot.

★ ★ ★

## DRYING IGNITION

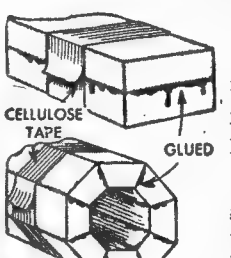


**FIRE EXTINGUISHER**  
**IGNITION DISTRIBUTOR**

IT is a good idea to keep a small bottle of carbon tetrachloride in your car at all times. Then if the ignition system becomes so wet that the motor will not start, you can use the chemical to dry the system quickly. To do this, just spray or sprinkle the chemical over the wet parts and then apply air with your tire pump. This will remove the moisture rapidly. Carbon tetrachloride is available in most drug stores in the form of a liquid clothing cleaner. Also, in many of the small fire extinguishers.

★ ★ ★

## TAPE AS CLAMP

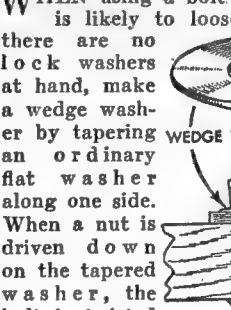


**CELLULOSE TAPE**  
**GLUED**

ON model work and other jobs where it is necessary to glue tiny parts together, cellulose tape provides a quick and effective gluing clamp. Small parts of almost any size and shape can be clamped together, and the tape is removed easily without damage to the work when the glue is dry. Each wrapping should consist of three layers, and the finish end should be left free so that the tape can be stripped off easily.

★ ★ ★

## LOCKING BOLT NUTS

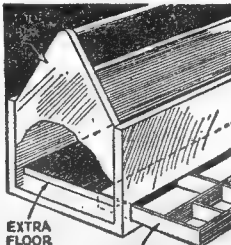


**WEDGE WASHER**

WHEN using a bolt where vibration is likely to loosen the nut and there are no lock washers at hand, make a wedge washer by tapering an ordinary flat washer along one side. When a nut is driven down on the tapered washer, the bolt is twisted slightly to one side so that the threads will hold securely.

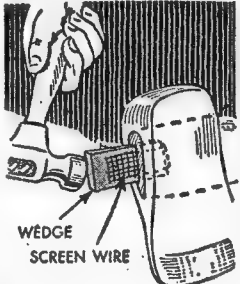
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## SMALL PARTS DRAWER



**EXTRA FLOOR**  
**DRAWER**

A TOOL box used by a carpenter or mechanic for carrying a few tools about on a job is greatly improved by adding a shallow partitioned drawer in the bottom for segregating small parts from the tools. An opening is made in one side of the box to receive the drawer, and an extra floor or bottom is provided above the drawer.

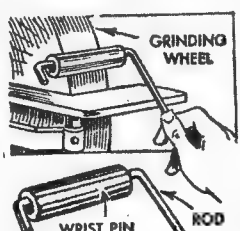


**WEDGE**  
**SCREEN WIRE**

IF the wood wedge in an axe handle loosens easily, fold a strip of screen wire over it and drive it back into place. The wire provides rough sides for the wedge so that it will not work out of the axe handle.

★ ★ ★

## DRESS GRINDING WHEEL

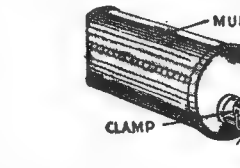


**GRINDING WHEEL**  
**WRIST PIN**  
**ROD**

IN the absence of a suitable grinding-wheel dresser you can use an old auto wrist pin. A handle for the pin can be made from a length of small rod as shown. Be sure that the rod is of small diameter to permit the pin to rotate freely on it.

★ ★ ★

## REMOVING MUFFLER



**MUFFLER**  
**CLAMP**  
**PIPE**

WHEN a muffler has to be replaced, you can make the job of taking out the old one easier and save time by doing the job as follows: Heat the exhaust pipe where it joins the muffler to a red colour and then twist and pull on the other end of the pipe and it will slip off as the heat expands the outside joint more than the inside one. Before doing this, however, it is important that the muffler and pipe together be removed from the car before applying heat, to avoid igniting grease or gasoline.

★ ★ ★

## Overhaul Machinery

REPAIR delays particularly during seeding and harvest time often result in great loss of yield and quality. It is a wise policy immediately after the fall work has been completed to make a list of the known parts to be replaced and repaired. Under the conditions that exist and are likely to exist for the war's duration, it is wise to order parts well in advance of their actual need, otherwise long delays are likely to occur.

As far as possible, repairing should be done during fall and winter when there is not so much work to be done outdoors as during the growing season. Repairs that cannot be done on the farm should be taken to the blacksmith or other repairman in the fall and winter so that his work may be more easily distributed throughout the year.

In overhauling machinery, all bearings, axles, and similar parts subject to wear should be taken apart and examined carefully. Any that are not likely to work well for another full season should be replaced. Other parts should be thoroughly cleaned and examined, taking particular care to see that the lubricating parts are working well. Parts that work in the ground, such as cultivator shovels, and discs should also be checked and those that are cracked or badly worn should be replaced. Others may require sharpening to insure best results for the following season.

A reasonable number of well chosen implements all kept in first-class working condition will do better work than many machines in indifferent working order.

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## DOMINION SEED HOUSE

GEORGETOWN, ONT.



# Background OF THE WAR

By THE EDITOR

THE Russian steam roller is still forging ahead against the Nazis and at a greatly accelerated speed. We are now beginning to understand the ambitious strategy of the Russian High Command, which is no less than a series of encirclement moves to capture the main German armies by preventing their westward retirement. Obviously such are extremely risky operations. The farther westward Russia extends her movement of troops, the longer her lines of communications and the shorter those of her enemies.

However, things are coming on favourably and we are beginning to realize, that while these encircling movements are dangerous, Russia evidently had the manpower and equipment to run the great risk. Clearly Russia must now depend almost entirely on motor truck transport and for that reason the United States has for some time been sending her almost the entire truck output of U. S. factories. Without this very valuable contribution it is clear that Russia could not have undertaken her vast scheme of annihilating the Nazis' enormous eastern army.

## The Northern Campaign

During the past month the long anticipated winter campaign in the north has been launched. Leningrad, which has been almost under siege for a couple of years, has now been relieved. The northern arm of the Baltic flank pincer appears aimed southward toward a possible junction with the second jaw, driving westward from the Russian bridgehead on the middle Volkhov between Novgorod and Chudovo.

We are still in the dark as to where the southern break-through came and how far it had been driven. The Russians appear to be already west of the Kerest tributary of the Volkhov, approximately paralleling the larger river 10 miles to the west. If that is actually the extent of the Russian penetration, it offers a deadly threat to one link of the Leningrad-Odessa railway, and even to the Pskov-Leningrad railroad beyond. There can be no doubt that the northern army is now in a most precarious spot.

The cutting off of those roads by the Russian penetration would leave German forces still in the Volkhov bulge without any escape route except for trails and minor roads which are very bad.

Looking northeast to the battle on the Baltic flank in Russia, and sizing it up to the extent it has so far unfolded itself, it appears to be a full-scale major Russian offensive long planned and timed to offset the obstacles that go with the unseasonable rainy weather in the northern and central Ukraine which is very seriously hindering the completion of the Russian effort there.

The spectacular early successes of the Russian onslaught tend to confirm the impression that Nazi reserves on all fronts in Russia have been thinned out to meet the succeeding crisis in the centre and south, in Italy and in the Balkans. They also fortify the conclusion that the Russian siege of Vitebsk and the drive that by-passed Novosokolniki, far to the south, are linked elements of the great northern winter campaign, which, of course, can only be in its initial stage at this moment.

## German Peace Feelers

There has been a great diplomatic row over an article in the Russian official journal, "Pravda", charging that Great Britain had discussed terms for a separate peace with German envoys. This accusation, of course, was entirely absurd and was sternly repudiated by the British Foreign Office. The news was reputed to have come from Cairo, but enquiries there did not reveal the source. It was in all likelihood a Nazi trick to create trouble between Russia and Great Britain.

Russia is not a comfortable ally. The new regime has not the necessary background for the friendly confi-

dence, which ought to exist amongst associated nations. Somehow we cannot convince Russia of the fact, that we are straight shooters and well-wishers. Her whole diplomacy is built and nourished on suspicion and the conviction that the democracies are just playing the game with her temporarily and are ready to plunge the knife into her back at the first opportunity. She seems unable to believe that we are ready to accept her communistic organization as a matter which is strictly her own business and of academic interest only to her war partners. The official publication of the peace canard was undoubtedly a major blunder of almost incomprehensible proportions.

There is, however, ample reason to believe that these persistent peace rumours are not without foundation. Herr von Papen has undoubtedly been very busy in Ankara. The story is that the Turkish government on being approached declined to transmit a German request for definite peace terms to Great Britain. There are also rumours of similar attempts to open negotiations via Stockholm and Lisbon.

## Inside Germany

It is, of course, perfectly certain that if Germany has not completely lost her senses, she would go to almost any length to secure peace at this particular time. Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt have stated publicly that the destruction of the German people is not the Allies' purpose. Stalin has spoken in the same vein, but these things are not said formally and solemnly to the Germans in the name of the three leaders, or better still with the authority of the United Nations. The Germans have not been told by us, but only by the Nazis, what will happen to them when they surrender. If we know our own mind in this matter we should declare it. If we do not know our own mind and do not make up our minds quickly, chaos and grievous disappointment may result from the procrastinations. Immediate and definite action in the field of political warfare is an indispensable preliminary to military operations in Western Europe if those operations are to be successful as quickly and cheaply as possible.

The demand for "unconditional" surrender is largely meaningless. There would always be conditions attached to any surrender on the scale now involved. There is a school of thought in Britain which argues that political operations can have no real effect on the military situation. The Germans, these people say, will go on fighting bitterly to the end as they are pushed back out of France and across the Rhine by the Anglo-Americans and pushed westward through Poland and across the Vistula and the Oder by the Russians. This is not credible. The people who hold such views give the Germans the credit for being more of a super race than they themselves believe. We are apt to overlook what happened in Germany in 1918 and also certain important factors of the situation in Germany to-day. The Germans are tired, and thoroughly fed up with the war. This fact was very evident at Christmas and the New Year to neutral visitors who were in various parts of Germany. The contrast in the German spirit between the festive season just concluded and that of a year ago was enlightening.

The Nazis know perfectly well that we are reluctant to launch an invasion attack across the Channel. Not because we entertain any doubt about its final success, but because our High Command naturally hesitates to pay the bloody price involved in terms of wholesale slaughter amongst the invading forces, which would be inevitable. Under the circumstances, the Nazis will naturally conclude that the present critical period is the most favourable for peace overtures.

I am willing to confess that my personal feeling is that now is the time to

(Continued on page 18)

## Canada's FARMS... BRITAIN'S TABLE

On Canada's broad acres farmers are engaged in a great battle of production so that millions of brave fighters and their families in Britain shall not lack food. The Bank of Montreal's complete war-time service is extended to Canada's farmers through hundreds of branches. Our export department is daily financing shipments to Britain.



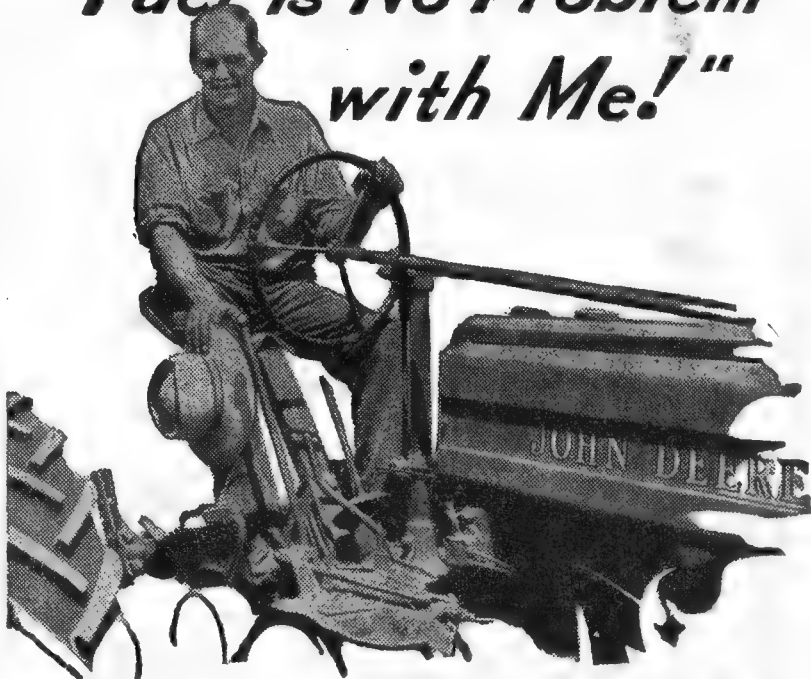
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"I've been using the low-cost fuels ever since I bought my John Deere—because it's designed to burn them and it does burn them at a real saving in cash.

"By burning the less-critical fuels today, I figure I am doing my patriotic duty, for I'm conserving badly-needed gasoline for tanks, planes, and ships and for necessary home use.

"I'm mighty fortunate in owning a John Deere Tractor in times like these."

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Yes, the John Deere owner, by using the less-critical fuels, can do his patriotic duty with better performance and greater economy and without detriment to long life and continued, uninterrupted operation.

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## Alberta News

### HOLSTEINS TO MEXICO

THE widening market available to Canadian pure-bred Holstein breeders is indicated by the sale of a load of young bulls and heifers from Alberta to Mexico. Of the 14 head shipped, 10 were secured from Hays & Company, Calgary, three from John Bogner, Didsbury, and one from Hays & Jensen, Carstairs. Harry Hays and Lloyd Pickard, of Hays & Company, recently returned from delivering these cattle, which went to Rancho El Batan, Texcoco. It is understood that a further shipment will be made early in the new year.

### PROTEIN CONTENT UP

THE average protein content of the 1943 crop of Western Canadian hard red spring wheat is 13.5 per cent, according to the final estimate by the Board of Grain Commissioners. This figure is 0.7 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1942, and 0.2 per cent lower than the average for the protein surveys made during each of the past 17 years. A comparison of the 1943 and 1942 levels for each of the provinces is as follows: Manitoba, 13.1 and 13.0 per cent; Saskatchewan, 13.8 and 12.9 per cent and Alberta, 13.1 and 12.4 per cent.

### ORDER BEES EARLY

BEEKEEPERS expecting to receive packages for next year's honey crop are advised by Alberta's Apiarist, W. G. le Maistre, that arrangements should be made as soon as possible to have their orders booked. Heavy bookings are already being made with United States breeders and the supply of packages is not likely to be sufficient for all needs.

Present indications are that next year prices may be even higher than they were this year. The April packages are usually the best and the cheapest. It is, therefore, recommended that delivery be requested for April.

A two-pound package of bees received in April properly fed and installed will produce better results than a three-pound package received in May.

### TESTS COMPLETED

A NUMBER of tests completed in Alberta herds are reported in the latest issue of the Holstein Monthly Test Bulletin. The largest is that of the mature cow, Hays' Sylvia Johanna, who gave 18,281 pounds milk containing 691 pounds fat in 365 days on twice-a-day milking. She is owned by Hays & Co. Ltd., who also reported a test of 628 pounds fat and 17,341 pounds milk from Hays' Eileen Duchess in the three-times-a-day section of the 305-day division.

Nina Ormsby DeKol, owned by B. E. Hosford, South Edmonton, made 17,776 pounds milk containing 592 pounds fat as a mature cow on twice-a-day milking, while DeKol Elizabeth Royalite, the property of L. A. Ordze, South Edmonton, finished in the same class with 565 pounds fat from 15,779 pounds milk and Strathmore Koba Lady Gloria, owned by E. A. Bullis, Elk Point, made 535 pounds fat from 17,272 pounds milk.

### PROLIFIC MUSTARD

TUMBLING mustard was first introduced into the Prairie Provinces from central and southern Europe about 1887. Each pod contains about 120 seeds and a single plant has been known to bear about 1,500,000 seeds. When the seeds are ripe, the whole head breaks off and is blown across the prairie, scattering seeds far and wide. As the seeds are not easily shed from the tough pods, a head may be blown about the prairie for a whole winter, dropping a few seeds at intervals for many miles.

### Secure Seed Early

FARMERS are advised by N. N. Bentley, of the Alberta Field Crops Branch, to make early arrangements for their forage crop seed requirements. Unless this is done there is a distinct possibility that local requirements will not be filled before the seed moves into export channels.

Both grass and legume seeds present a much more difficult seed cleaning problem than do grains, and few growers have the proper equipment to clean their own seed. For this reason the common practice is to ship the seed to some central cleaning plant. When it has been cleaned and a seed grade established, it is ready for sale.

Export market demands are strong and growers are anxious to obtain their money. Unless local requirements are made known, the seed will be exported. Farmers wishing to purchase grass or legume seed are frequently disappointed to learn at seeding time that none is available. There were several points in Alberta from which carloads of forage crop seed were shipped last fall, and yet farmers in those same districts were unable to obtain a few hundred pounds of seed this spring.

Good yields of forage crop seeds are reported in various districts of Alberta this fall and there will be a good export trade. Seedsmen will be glad to fill local orders provided these orders arrive before it is too late to employ the alternative of exporting their stocks.

Although it is desirable that growers secure their seed requirements early, they are warned against the purchase of seed of unknown quality. Several kinds of noxious weed seeds are quite similar in size and appearance to some of the forage crop seeds. Export seed analysis is required to detect their presence. For this reason farmers are advised to use only grass and legume seed of good quality. If locally-grown seed is to be used, it should be properly cleaned and graded.

### "Review" Pays Dividend

Box 281, Olds, Alta.,  
Jan. 1, 1944.

The Editor,  
FARM AND RANCH REVIEW,  
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:—

In one of your issues last summer you published an article headed, "Costly Pig Disease," and I would just like to tell you at this time that this one article has been worth a great many dollars to me. I had some fifty pigs and one by one they started to show symptoms of Necrotic Enteritis, and no one seemed to know what to do other than let them take their chance of dying. I did lose five altogether, but that is nothing to what I would have lost had my wife not reminded me of the article which appeared in your paper a couple of weeks previous.

The home treatment suggested was followed to the letter, and today you could not wish to see a nicer lot of growing pigs. Three or four are still a little stunted, but are doing well and will make the market within a month of the average, which is not bad for a pig that has been stunted.

I am not a subscriber to your paper, but I do read every issue. My father-in-law, who lives with me, has taken your paper for years, Mr. J. O. Bremner.

Wishing you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours sincerely,  
J. WARREN SMITH.

Buy War Savings Certificates



# Alberta News

## Avoid Frozen Cream

WINTER weather is not far off and a word of warning at this time might eliminate much frozen cream, states D. H. McCallum, Alberta Dairy Commissioner.

Frozen cream causes a loss to the producer and manufacturer, the fat becomes separated and produces mealy textured butter causing the cream to be placed in second grade.

Butterfat tests on frozen cream are often inaccurate due to the difficulty in securing representative samples and there is also considerable delay in returning empty cans due to the necessity of thawing the cream gradually at the factory.

Cream should be cooled rapidly after separation and kept at a uniform low temperature above freezing to assure high quality butter so essential in these days of butter rationing.

## Eliminate Mites

THE filling of grain storage space at Lake terminals will give farmers an opportunity to market substantial quantities of wheat during the next few months. This, in turn, should enable farmers whose stored wheat is infested with mites to overcome this difficulty. The presence of mites is easily determined in cold weather and farmers who still have 1942 wheat should examine their bins to see whether any damage is being caused by these pests. The turning over of grain in bins will do much to eliminate the mites. The Agricultural Supplies Board, Ottawa, has issued a leaflet describing methods of eliminating this pest and copies may be had free on request.

## Potato Plastics

CHEMURGY is a word which pops up with increasing frequency. Of such recent origin that it is not yet included in most dictionaries, it has come to imply a partnership of chemistry and agriculture, with the farmer producing the grist for the chemist's mill, and the chemist processing the crop for industry.

Henry Ford is one of the chief advocates of chemurgy. He dreams of the day when farmers will grow soybeans, and chemists will convert soybeans to plastics, and the automobile manufacturers will use these plastics to build car bodies. He sees in the broad application of chemistry the solution to farm surplus problems. And so do lots of others.

Thus there is, in the United States, a National Farm Chemurgic Council. It is devoted to uncovering ways and means of adapting crops to industrial uses and has just turned up with some interesting information on the potato. It has found that you can eat a potato or you can eat off it. In other words, you can make plastic plates from potatoes. You can also make ovenware, machine parts and so forth "at much lower cost than with the materials now used in plastic production."

Here is a discovery which our potato interests should lose no time in investigating—a discovery which might well turn out to be tremendously important to the economic life of this province. To-day our farmers are finding a profitable market for their potatoes because of wartime conditions. But memory does not have to be very long to go back to the days when potatoes could not be sold at prices which gave the farmer back the money to put into his fields.

After the war the demand for potatoes, as food, will probably diminish. This was very definitely the case after the last war. But if we are able to replace the diminished demand for potatoes for food with a new demand for potatoes for plastics, it might assure the continued prosperity of the industry. The proposition is worth looking into.—P.E.I. Agriculturist.

## PLANNING BULL SALE

BOOKLET setting forth the rules and regulations to govern Calgary's forty-fourth annual auction sale of pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds, April 8 to 7, has been published, and copies may be obtained by writing J. Charles Yule, Secretary, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Exhibition Grounds, Calgary.

## CEILINGS ON HAY

CEILINGS have been placed on hay prices in British Columbia and the prairie provinces. Hay growers in British Columbia will now have a ceiling of \$22 per ton for hay baled and loaded on cars at their nearest shipping point. The corresponding ceiling in the prairies is \$18 per ton. Where the hay is delivered but not loaded on cars the ceiling is \$1 per ton less in each case.

The order breaks new ground by establishing a basis of ceiling prices for hay "in the stack" on the farm. This is the first time the Board has gone so far as to fix a ceiling price on any farm commodity back on the farm. To establish what the maximum price should be for his hay on his farm, a hay grower on the prairies, for instance, will take his ceiling price of \$17 per ton baled and delivered, but not loaded on cars at his nearest shipping point, and will deduct from that the charges that would be proper for haulage from the farm. If these charges, for instance, are 50 cents per ton, then his ceiling price for baled hay on the farm would be \$16.50 per ton.

The ceiling for loose hay on the farm would be that price less customary charges for hauling. If these are, say, \$2.50 per ton, the ceiling for loose hay would then be \$14. But in no case need the deduction on this account be more than \$3. In British Columbia the ceilings in each case would be \$4 higher than on the prairies.

## SET EGG PRICES

THE Special Products Board announced the price the Board will pay for all shell eggs that can be made available for export to Britain throughout 1944. These prices on a per dozen basis are for Grade A large eggs in carload lots at the shipping points named: Winnipeg, 84½; Regina, 84; Calgary and Edmonton, 83½, and Vancouver, 83 cents.

The price of Grade A Medium will be two cents below A Large; Grade B, five cents below A Large; Grade A Pullet, eight cents below A Large.

The Board points out that the 1944 prices are those to be paid during the whole of 1944. In 1943 prices quoted for eggs for Britain were on a monthly basis, according to seasonal variations. All eggs bought by the Special Products Board are dried and shipped in the form of dried egg powder, in 14-pound cartons for the restaurant trade and for use by the armed forces, and in five-ounce packets suitable for household or family use.

## BUYS UNIVERSITY FEMALES

ALBERT Murphy, Aberdeen-Angus breeder, Altario, Alberta, has purchased three cows, one yearling heifer and one heifer calf from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

The cows are sired by Blackcap Baron of Page 9th, a son of Eventuation of Page, out of Blackcap Bess of Glencarnock 2nd.

The heifers are by Dalrene Era La Bard, bred by Flint and Flint, New Norway, Alberta.

The yearling heifer, Erica U A 22nd, is a full sister of Bandsman U A, the first-prize steer in the heavy-weight division at the Chicago Fat Stock Show last fall. Mr. Murphy is using La Bard U A 12 V a University product as herd sire.

# VIBRATIONS

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## Some Facts From the 57th ANNUAL REPORT

295,454 MANUFACTURERS LIFE POLICIES are now providing security for people in all walks of life. These policies are for an average amount of \$2,462, giving total protection of \$727,387,966.

EACH OF THESE POLICIES has a share in a fund of \$241,424,890—the assets under administration to guarantee their fulfilment.

FOR THOUSANDS OF BENEFICIARIES and policyowners, Manufacturers Life cheques lifted pressing financial burdens during 1943. Every working day \$43,787 was disbursed by the Company for a total of \$13,442,478. Beneficiaries of deceased policyowners received \$4,937,295 and living policyowners, \$8,505,183.

SINCE INCORPORATION IN 1887 the Manufacturers Life has paid a total of \$288,800,187 to its policyowners and their beneficiaries.

THE  
**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
HEAD OFFICE . TORONTO, CANADA

## Winter Program for Prairie Beekeepers

NOW that the bees are placed in their winter quarters and require little or no attention for the next five months, the beekeeper should have plenty of time to put his equipment in shape and make plans for 1944 season.

As the cost of apiary equipment has increased considerably during the past few years, conservation of all available supplies is an important consideration, says C. A. Jamieson, Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Drawn comb is the beekeepers most valuable asset and unless properly stored may be severely damaged by mice or wax moth. Sort all combs carefully discarding those that are broken or deformed and store the good ones in supers. Stack these supers with an inverted hive cover beneath and another one on top of each pile to keep out the mice. If larvae of the wax moth are present fumigate the combs with Paradichloro-benzene, using two tablespoonfuls to every five supers.

Extractors, uncapping knives, storage tanks and other metal equipment are becoming difficult to replace, and should be cleaned and repaired if necessary. If any additional equipment

is required for the next year's operation, order it early so that it may be assembled and ready for use before the rush of work next spring.

### Order Bees Now

It is a good plan to order package bees now so as to avoid delay and possibly disappointment next spring. The demand for packages was exceptionally heavy this past year, and late orders could not be filled.

Wax has many important war uses and there is no better time to salvage it than during the winter months. All scraps accumulated during the summer, cappings, combs culled from supers and scrapings from other hive equipment should be rendered by the most efficient method and placed into the regular channels of trade as soon as possible.

The importance of attending as many beekeepers' meetings as possible throughout the winter months will prove helpful. If there is not a local association in your locality, you might consider organizing one. Stronger organizations and co-operation will be needed to meet the problems that will arise in the future.

## BACKGROUND OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 15)

end the war, with the Germans in full retreat everywhere. I question whether whatever virtue there may be in "unconditional" surrender under the circumstances, would be worth another futile expenditure of a million more casualties in driving the Huns out of Belgium, Holland and France. I think we pay them too great a compliment in insisting upon complete military annihilation. We can kill completely German militarism after the war ends at our leisure. In fact, it has already committed suicide effectively. Germany has felt the full impact of war this time and has been reduced to a state of abject misery. I do not think there will be any enthusiasm for more unsuccessful wars. The people there will now expend their energies in cursing their demented leaders.

### Germany and the Neutrals

I was tremendously bucked up by latest advices from Sweden, which has made Germany toe the mark on the trade question. It will be a new experience for the Nazi gangsters who have so unmercifully looted occupied countries. German consent to an immediate resumption of the Swedish "safe conduct" trade with countries overseas, reduction of the iron ore exports from Sweden by about one-third and continuation of German-Swedish trade on a strict barter basis without credit being granted on either side were among the leading points of the new trade treaty for 1944 that was signed between Sweden and Germany. The shipments of iron ore and coal always have been systematically balanced against each other and in 1944 Sweden has to accept a corresponding cut in the amount of German coal to be delivered by Germany; 4,000,000 instead of 4,700,000 tons. Since the Allies have never withdrawn their consent to the Swedish "safe conduct" traffic, six ships are expected to arrive at the port of Gothenburg this month and the same number are ready to leave. Negotiations for a German grant of "safe conduct" to Swedish air traffic with Great Britain are under way.

For the past ten years Sweden and Germany have traded on a forced clearing basis, which means that all payments are made through a single account and that, in effect, goods are exchanged for goods. This system will be continued, but for the first time it is specified that if Germany falls short in the deliveries of the stipulated quotas, the Swedish quotas will be automatically reduced in the same proportion. Of the 80,000,000 kronor (\$20,000,000) credit to Germany now outstanding from 1942, or 4.76 per cent of the total turnover in 1943, Germany is to pay 70,000,000 kronor (about \$17,500,000) during the first six months of 1944 and the rest before the end of the year.

The monetary value of German goods delivered to Sweden in 1943 was

about 800,000,000 kronor (\$200,000,000) as compared with roughly 550,000,000 (\$137,500,000) for Swedish goods sent to Germany. That Germany nevertheless is in debt to Sweden to the extent of 80,000,000 kronor is explained by the fact that in addition to paying for Swedish goods, Germany has to pay with German goods for the freight services of Swedish shipping. The insurance, harbor fees, royalties and commissions add to the total. Then, Germany has to pay interest and sinking fund charges on the Swedish share of the so-called Young and Dawes' Reparation loans, dating from the last war. This annual "service" charge amounts to 30,000,000 kronor. Altogether the "invisible" Swedish exports to Germany constitute about one-fourth of the total in value. The total turnover in the German-Swedish clearing account, which in 1943 reached 1,680,000,000 kronor (\$420,000,000), now is estimated to be 1,500,000,000 (\$375,000,000) for 1944, including the "invisible" exports such as freight charges and the interest payments on the pre-war Swedish loans to Germany.

### NEW HARVESTER PRESIDENT

ELECTION of Claude W. Lockard as president of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., has been announced at the company's Hamilton offices. Mr. Lockard has been vice-president and sales manager of the company since April, 1942.

At the same directors' meeting at which Mr. Lockard was named president, one officer of the company was re-elected and five new officers were named.

The officer re-elected was: Frank M. Morton, former vice-president, who was named senior vice-president.

The new officers named are: T. A. Rice, vice-president in charge of manufacturing; W. C. Herald, vice-president in charge of sales; A. A. Scarlett, vice-president in charge of engineering; W. S. Talmage, treasurer, and C. B. Munger, secretary, who also was appointed comptroller of the company.

The new officers also announced the appointment of A. L. Elliott, former Harvester branch manager at Saskatoon, Sask., as sales manager reporting to Mr. Herald.

Mr. Lockard has had 30 years of service with Harvester of Canada. He began his service with the company as a salesman at Brandon, Man., in March, 1913. Five years later he became assistant branch manager at Lethbridge, Alta., and then served for a time in a similar position at Edmonton, Alta. In 1924 he became manager of the Brandon branch. Ten years later he was appointed assistant sales manager of the company, becoming sales manager and vice-president in April, 1942.



★ ★ ★

## Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

(continued from page 10)

★ ★ ★

getting 30 cents an hour pay rent and live in a house built by this high-priced labour.

The answer is that it can't be done and so the low wage-earner has to live in some kind of a hovel and then we say that their is a housing shortage.

If organized and unorganized labour were getting somewhere near equal pay there would be no problem.

Organized labour brought on the last depression by insisting that they continue to get the highest hourly wages ever known, even when the farmers' buying power had been reduced to 23 per cent of the 1914 level.

Any tendency to excess profits by capitalists can be easily handled. They are few and their votes don't count for much.

On the other hand, organized labour with its hundreds of thousands is a law unto itself and it remains to be seen what it will do. The whole thing is in their hands. They can give us either poverty or prosperity. Which will it be? — G. W. Stockton, Carlyle, Sask.

• • •

**THE** committee which drew up the new Veteran's Land Scheme (S.S. B.), was composed of S.S.B. director, and four real estate big fish, but not one soldier settler, past or present, was on it. Why? (See below.)

**History Repeats** The government reports that 500,000 people have left their farms in the past four years, and also that we are producing 40 per cent more foodstuffs than 1939, yet:

The new veterans are complaining bitterly, that all available land has gone up 50 per cent in value the past two years—and so:

The government has now decided to increase the land loan to new veterans by \$1,200, and its easy to see who gets it.

As shown the new veterans are to pay 50 per cent more for their land, on an early glutted food market, viz.:

Hon. Jas. Gardiner and British Agricultural Agent Scott, also the Dominion delegate to the Food Conference, have all stated, that food requirements for overseas will drop sharply at close of war—oh, yes, history of 1919 repeats, and it isn't the new veterans who will get the melon; oh, no, they will get the citrus as usual, like their dads did.—Old Wyke, Rangeton, Alberta.

• • •

**Old-Age Pensions** DURING the late session of the federal parliament and previous sessions within the last fifteen years there have been persistent demands for an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act. Last session it became more insistent. The government and various members were petitioned and memorialized by branches of the Old Age Pension Society and other more influential organizations to give heed to the Old Age Pensioners' requests, namely: raise the monthly pension from \$20 to \$30, lower the age limit from 70 to 65 years for men and 60 years for women and increase the maximum from \$365 to \$500 per year.

That anything less than \$30 a month is a niggardly pittance is an axiom and does not admit of argument, and anything less than \$500 a year is a very meagre allowance. So far as our minister of finance, Mr. Ilsley, is concerned, the petitions fell on very unsympathetic ears. He had no time or desire to consider the question. It was interfering with his program, and not until the eleventh hour did Mr. Ilsley relax. Then he waxed magnanimous, and by order-in-council raised the monthly pension to \$25. But what at first sight appeared to be a substantial raise proved to be but the shadow of the bone. To make the \$5 non-effective to many old-age pensioners Mr. Ilsley indulged in some of his political legerdemain. He pegged the maximum at the old level of \$365. In no part of the Dominion, except in

the North West Territories where there are only eight old-age pensioners is the full quota of \$20 paid. In all the provinces it ranged from \$13.48 in Prince Edward Island to \$19.28 in British Columbia. Alberta's average with 11,134 old-age pensioners is \$18.69 as to March 31, 1943. So we find there are a large number who do not receive the full pension, nor will they receive any portion of the elusive \$5.

This is political jugglery and pernicious parsimony. The pensioner who receives \$300 a year has a margin of \$65 but no more. Anything which he may acquire or can beyond that amount is escheated. Can you conceive of anything more heinous? Today there is an outcry for help, more help in all avenues of activity. Many of the old-age pensioners are still capable of doing light work of various kinds. Men can garden, carpenter, trim hedges, mow lawns, act as caretakers, etc., while women can care for children, sew, knit and look after many household necessities, and thus earn something more to improve the larder or buy a needed pair of hose.

If their earnings be taken from them or their pension reduced, why work? This is Mr. Ilsley's idea of freedom from want, so you know what to expect if he has the framing of any of the post war plan, which I doubt. — J. W. Robinson, Cayley, Alta.

• • •

**THE** Canadian railroad organizations have again served notice that they want more pay, and presumably if their demands are not acceded to, the big "Strike" stick will be wielded with all the business disruption and confusion that a cessation of rail traffic at this time would bring about.

**Strike Threat** What does the threat of inflation mean to the railroad worker, or what does he care? He can travel out far from the cities and business centres and fill his capacious grip with eggs, meat, butter, poultry, etc., at a fraction of what the city dweller has to pay for such produce, and gets paid while he does it. No carrying charges for him. If he or his family up to the age of eighteen, wish to travel a thousand miles or so, they go free, travelling on a pass. In many branches of the service they receive two weeks vacation with full pay. He receives the cost of living bonus the same as far less fortunate workers, but it is not enough. He considers he should have more, no matter who, or what interests suffer as a result.

It is an actual fact that most of these employees do not receive their high scale of wages for what they are worth or their mental equipment. They get their present high scale as a result of a coercive policy plus the political vote they exercise as a body, nothing more.

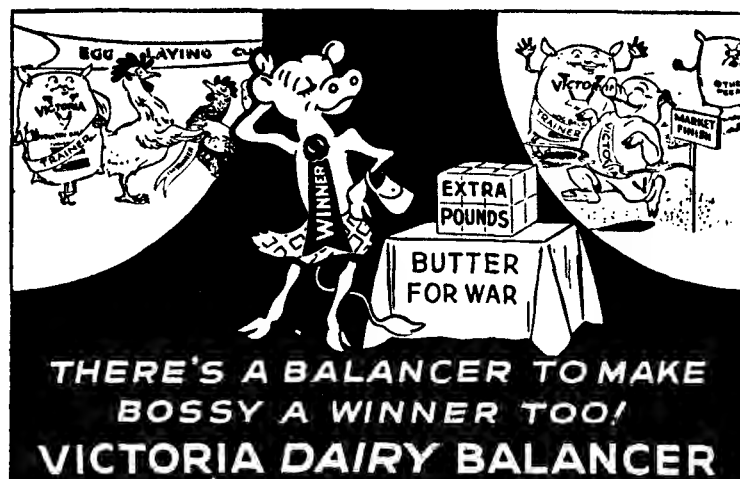
Were a bona-fide list of the monthly wages paid by the railroads to their regular employed, (not the part-time members) of brakemen, switchmen, enginemen, firemen, telegraphers, agents, dispatchers, etc., published in all the principal papers of the Dominion, it would make Mr. John Citizen sit up and take notice.

Governmental control of and the enforced responsibility of labour leaders, is long past due.

Labour unions in many cases have become tyrannical because the different political parties are afraid of losing their vote and do not wish to pass legislation inimical to their continued ravages. Just another case from both sides, of "The public be damned."

With all due regard to the efforts being put forth by our government under most trying conditions, there is needed in Canada today a strong governing body with the spirit and determination of the U. S. Congress, who recently showed some of the unprincipled labour racketeers, what a rapacious policy and continued disregard for public rights, deserves.

The Canadian public are ready to applaud and support similar action here.—"Just a Farmer," Sask.



**THERE'S A BALANCER TO MAKE BOSSY A WINNER TOO!**  
**VICTORIA DAIRY BALANCER**

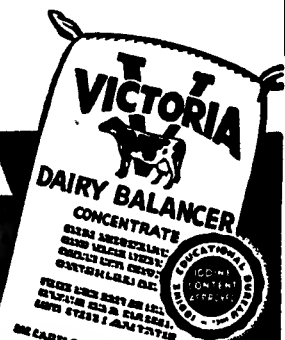
Yes—cream shippers are finding that milk cows win greater profits with balanced rations just the same as hogs and poultry. That's why the demand for Victoria Dairy Balancer is growing by leaps and bounds.

So next time you're ordering famous Victoria Hog or Poultry Balancers—get a supply of Victoria Dairy Balancer. Then watch milk production go up—SEE TOTAL BUTTER-FAT INCREASE—have sleek, healthy, profitable cows.

"There's a Victoria Feed for Every need manufactured FRESH Daily."

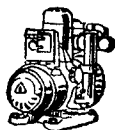
See Your Victoria Dealer or McCabe Bros. Agent

**VICTORIA DAIRY BALANCER**  
Manufactured Fresh daily by  
**MCCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD.**  
WINNIPEG - REGINA - EDMONTON



**ELECTRICITY YOUR HIRED MAN**

**DELCO-LIGHT**



Operates your Milking Machine, Washing Machine, Water Pump and other Electric Appliances — Enjoy bright, safe light at the touch of a Button.

**NEW BATTERIES AT VERY LOW PRICES.**

**HINMAN LOW-VACUUM MILKING MACHINES**

PREFERRED BY LEADING DAIRYMEN EVERYWHERE.

**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.**

WRITE FOR DETAILS

**Bruce Robinson Electric Limited**  
CALGARY EDMONTON

## FARMS WANTED

The Director, The Veterans' Land Act, is interested in obtaining particulars of farms varying in size from a quarter section or more, with a high proportion under cultivation or arable, carrying productive soil and equipped with habitable buildings and a satisfactory water supply, favorably located in regard to markets, school, and social activities.

Land of the above type are required for the re-establishment of veterans of the Canadian Active Service Forces and the Director is prepared to purchase out-right for cash such lands as are found suitable for this purpose.

For the guidance of all owners of land who may be interested in this advertisement the following quotation from the Veterans' Land Act, 1942, is important:—

"No person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to charge or collect as against or from any other person, firm or corporation any fee or commission or advance of price for services rendered in the sale of any land made to the Director, whether, for the finding or introducing of a buyer or otherwise."

PLEASE STATE SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, AND MERIDIAN.


Address replies to the District Superintendent, The Veterans' Land Act for the Province in which the land offered is situate, i.e.,

**MANITOBA**—Dominion Public Bldg., Main and Water Sts., Winnipeg.

**SASKATCHEWAN**—Room 611, Federal Building, Saskatoon.

**ALBERTA**—Blowey-Henry Bldg., 9901 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

# War Heroes




**Sgt. J. A. Gregory**  
VETERAN OF TWO WARS

He fought at Dieppe, surviving the experience of having four barges sunk under him during the withdrawal from Dieppe. He was seriously wounded, and received the Military Medal for the courageous part he played in that epic battle. Sgt. Gregory is now in Calgary, still serving with the Canadian Army. He has two sons in the Forces, one serving with the R.C.A.F. and the other with the Tank Corps.

## SPORK

has gone to war too!



THE DELICIOUS HAM SENSATION OF MANY USES may not always be found on your grocer's shelves. This is because the requirements of Canada's armed forces must take first place. We know you'll understand.


**BURNS & CO. LIMITED**



## SOOTHE SIMPLE SORE THROAT

**DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL**

# "Bless our Aladdin"



Never has Aladdin White light been more appreciated in rural homes. Because eyes are being used more. Children study harder to make grades faster. Mothers sew and knit more. All the members of the family read more, even if it's after long hours of work, and praise Aladdin for its restful white light and its protection against yellow, dim and eye straining light.

## Keep your Aladdin in Good Shape

—That means to keep it clean and supplied with a new wick, mantle, or chimney, etc. as needed. Your dealer can supply you. Also he can provide you with a new Aladdin if you need extra light or would like to give an Aladdin to mother, wife or sister.

Why not brighten up another room with modern white Aladdin light, unsurpassed by electricity for quality and steadiness, and economy—requiring only a gallon of kerosene (Coal Oil) for 50 hours of operation. The Aladdin is so simple and safe a child can operate. No pumping, noise, smoke or odor.

Visit your Aladdin Dealer and see his attractive selection of Aladdin Lamps and shades.

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY**  
405 Logan Ave., Toronto 8, Ont.

Prices low as \$6.75  
Shade and Tripod Extra

# Aladdin

...Mantle Lamp...

# Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

## OPEN WINTER

BY EDNA JAGUES

*There is a mellow sweetness in the air,  
The fields are warm as if September still  
Lingered in the little hollows of the land.  
A purple haze hangs on the pasture hill,  
The cattle browse about the stubble bare,  
Finding small clumps of green still growing there.*

*And in the grassy headlands here and there  
Are little rutted tracks that gophers make,  
Running from knoll to knoll like tiny streets;  
And far across the field a shallow lake  
Mirrors the sunset like a cameo,  
Where fleecy clouds are white as drifted snow.*

*A straw pile glistens yellow as the sun,  
Old horses stand against the sunny side  
Their backs humped up against a little wind,  
Letting the warmth seep into bone and hide;  
An open winter is a lordly feast,  
Heartening the very souls of man and beast.*

## Women Guilty of Many Crimes

Condensed from "Health Magazine"

JOHN RUSKIN is credited with having said that woman has been guilty of all the crimes of history—not because she has committed them, but because she has stood by and allowed them to happen, and it seems that woman, the child-bearer of the race, by showing little interest in political action has lost and is losing countless opportunities for ensuring the health and happiness of her children.

Political action may not necessarily mean sitting in Parliament. Politics are not, as one might suppose, the science and art of achieving office, but the science of welding an ideal community. But the fact that there are no women in any legislature east of Manitoba and only two in the Dominion House of Commons is indicative not only of the fact that women have taken little interest in politics as the term is ordinarily understood, but also of the fact that they have paid strenuous attention to bridge and other essentially non-political activities to the exclusion of constructive community effort.

The double standard of morals which stigmatizes only women and allows the man who purchases his pleasure to go free would be abolished over night if woman would only fight for her rights as some of the early workers for woman's suffrage hoped. This alone would be an inestimable contribution toward the control of the most sinister of all menaces to health... the venereal diseases, because the equally high moral standards on which woman would naturally insist would prevent the spread of disease. Here a public health principle and mortality go hand in hand.

### Do Better Work

Women in science, commerce and industry in the present war have proven, even in a man-made world rampant with prejudice, that women frequently do man's work better than man. This has been true even in manual occupations. It is likely that as the war ends woman, newly aware of her own capacities, may be unwilling to relinquish her right to work, and that with this new and hard-earned right... and to work should be a right for men and women alike... may come a new feeling of responsibility which will lead to her further political activity. Woman's emergence into the field of political action should be of great significance in the sphere of social welfare and public health, and as more women become doctors, lawyers and executives, so we may well have more women in our legislatures.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, a great woman, who, in spite of her influence in precipitating a great political change—the enfranchisement of women—never got beyond a mere candidature for election to the British House of Commons, once said that the ideal Government would be a Government of women and doctors. There have been a good many doctors in Parliament and in cabinets—very few women so far. We need more women in office, and it is no credit to the intelligence of our political parties that woman, who holds so great a stake in the future of our country in the lives of her children, should have little or no voice in the councils of the parties nor on the floors of our legislative assemblies. It is a wrong which men should right immediately. If it is not righted, women may well undertake to right it themselves.

### Meat Stew Secrets

WITH less meat available, the meat stew solves many a dinner problem. It permits a wide choice of inexpensive meat such as the neck, shank, flank, brisket, kidney, etc. Stew extends the appetite—stimulating flavour of meat, and can also be a convenient time-saver. It is as good or better served the second day—may be cooked at any time and reheated at the dinner hour. Wide variations can be obtained by different seasonings and different combinations of vegetables.

Appearance is important. Cut meat in pieces of uniform size. For a dark stew brown the meat—dredging with flour first heightens the colour and flavour.

Pick vegetables with an eye for colour suggests Vera Richards MacDonald. Contrast onions and potatoes with carrots, green peas or beans or red of tomatoes. With vegetables soft in texture use others that are crisp. Add vegetables just long enough before serving to insure their being cooked. For extra flavour in stews save the water drained from cooked vegetables—dissolve a bouillon cube in the stew—add a few drops of prepared gravy flavouring, a little lemon juice or vinegar. Try a cup of sour cream (when cream is plentiful) in a veal stew—a little curry in lamb stew. Marjoram and thyme are always good in a stew—but don't be generous with herbs.

In a pinch, leftover meat, vegetables and gravy can be combined with some fresh meat for a stew.

Serve stew with tomato, bacon or parsley dumplings—topped with biscuit crust—or bordered with mashed potatoes sprinkled with grated cheese and browned in the oven.

# WOMEN GIRLS!

Thousands Report Grand Relief With

## Orange Lily SUPPOSITORIES

Used for 45 years. Safe, antiseptic and cleansing. A local application to relieve inflammation and congestion. Send 10c for trial size or \$2.00 for a regular sized box.

Sold At Drug Stores Everywhere.

**MRS. LYDIA W. LADD**  
Box 191, Windsor, Ont., Dept. 4B

## This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Hard To Beat

So Easy. No Cooking. Saves Dollars.

No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, is hard to beat, for real results.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—anyone can do it. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.)


Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a 16-oz. bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you 16 ounces of really excellent cough relief—about four times as much for your money. Tastes fine, and never spoils.

You can feel this home mixture taking right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness and difficult breathing, and lets you sleep. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. If not satisfied, your money will be refunded.

## PLAN EARLY TO PLANT PLENTY.

Plan your Victory Garden now, and order your seeds before shortages occur.



**JUMBO CABBAGE**  
LARGEST VARIETY GROWN  
30—40 LBS.

**JUMBO CABBAGE**

Largest Cabbage grown, some weighing 30 and some even 40 lbs. Unsurpassed for Kraut and table use. Very interesting to watch these monsters develop. Our sales of Jumbo Cabbage last season exceeded all others. (Pkt 10c) (oz 80c) postpaid.

**FREE — OUR BIG 1944 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK — Best Yet**

**DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

## Men, 30, 40, 50!

Want Normal Pep, Vim, Vigor?

Try Ostrex Tonic Tablets. Contains tonics, stimulants, iron, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, calcium, phosphorus; aids to normal pep, vim, vigor, vitality after 30, 40, or 50. Introductory size only 30c. If not delighted with results of first package, maker refunds low price. At all druggists. Start taking Ostrex Tablets today.

## Rupture Troubles Ended

Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. **INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED.** Write for information and trial offer.

**SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
Established 1893. Dept. D-98, Preston, Ont.



## Gain Your Child's Confidence

"MISS GREEN, I've brought my skates to school to-day. May I skate on the school walks at recess?" Doris lifted glowing eyes to her teacher's face.

"No, Doris," said Miss Green, hating to extinguish that bright radiance. "As all the grades do not have recess at the same time, skating under the windows would make too much noise. Many of the pupils could not study."

The little girl's lips trembled. Two big tears obscured the blueness of her eyes. She seemed for a moment to be lost in thought. Then she spoke hesitantly. "But Mother said she wanted me to skate at school. I have to do what my mother says, don't I?"

"Not this time," said Miss Green gently. "Your mother didn't understand about the noise. She wouldn't want you to disturb the other grades."

Sadly the child took the shining skates to the canteen and put them away in a corner.

"It's a shame," thought Miss Green, "that she hasn't been able to use her Christmas skates yet. Of course the highway in front of her house is much too dangerous for skating. Why do people give things to their children and then provide no way for the children to use them?"

That afternoon Miss Green called Doris's mother on the telephone. "I'm sorry," she said, "that I couldn't let Doris skate at school as you requested."

"Wait a minute! What's that you

are saying? Why, Doris must have told two lies, Miss Green. This morning she told me that you asked her to bring the skates to school to use at recess. Then she told you that I requested it. Doris must be severely punished. She adores her skates. I shall take them away and pack them up for six months."

"Mrs. Moore, I hope you will not do that. I do not believe that Doris is entirely to blame."

"Doris not to blame, Miss Green! I have always taught her how wrong it is to tell a lie!"

"Yes, Mrs. Moore, but you gave Doris a pair of skates and she has never had a chance to use them. If I were you, I shouldn't punish the child. Instead I should tell her that I was sorry she had told what was untrue, but that I understood how much she wanted to skate and would help her find a way to do it."

"Then on some of the afternoons when you come to town, I should bring Doris and leave her with one of her classmates. She could bring her skates and have a lovely time skating on the sidewalk with her playmates."

### Serve Fish Frequently

FISH is one of the foods you can use interchangeably with meat as a source of protein. Salt-water fish is valuable in your diet for the iodine content.

Many homemakers do not buy fish because they do not know the varieties and which are the best value for their money. Salmon, halibut and cod, besides being a good source of protein, are rich in the vitamins A, D and G.

You will find that the price of fish is influenced by the locality and season, so you should buy fish when it is in season and the varieties that are caught near your home, for economy's sake.

Another doubtful point in many of your minds is how to tell fresh fish. If the eyes are full and bright, the gills red, the flesh firm and elastic, and there is no disagreeable odour—then the fish is fresh. If you wish to have fish that is not caught near home, it may be bought economically if it has been frozen, salted, pickled, smoked or canned. So you have a wide choice in respect to the varieties and their preservation.

#### No Tissue

You must not cook fish the same way as you do meat. You must have noticed that fish is never tough. This is due to the fact that there is no connective tissue as there is in meat. Fish should be cooked only long enough (10 minutes per pound is sufficient) to develop the flavour and change the texture. Prolonged cooking dries out the fish and spoils the flavour.

You should cook fish several different ways to add a variety to your menus. Fillets and small fish may be broiled or pan-broiled in oil or fat and basted during the cooking to prevent the fish drying out. Fish may be coated with bread crumbs and egg or cornmeal and fried in fat at a high temperature to prevent the fat soaking into the fish. Larger size fish may be stuffed and baked in a moderate oven, basting with melted fat, or salt pork or lean bacon placed on top of the fish will add richness and flavour. You could wrap fish to be boiled in cheese-cloth to facilitate handling.

Lack of colour, flavour, and richness in fish can easily be supplied by garnishes and sauces; e. g., lemon, cucumber, parsley, tartar, tomato or egg sauce.

• • •

### EGGS ABSORB ODOURS

EGGS should never be placed near fish, cheese, or onions on account of the capacity of eggs to absorb odours. Eggs are very perishable and should be kept at an even temperature in the coolest, cleanest, and driest place in the home.

### RENOVATING LEATHER

OLD stains may be removed from leather furniture by coating with a mixture of powdered pipe clay and water mixed to a paste. Allow this to remain for several hours, and then brush off and repeat the process if necessary.

Paint stains that have been allowed to dry on wood surfaces may be removed by rubbing with a clean cloth dampened with turpentine. Repeat until the spot is absorbed.

"Do you really think that would be best, Miss Green?"

"Yes, I do, Mrs. Moore. You will be helping your child do the thing that her heart is set on. She will remember that, and next time she meets a difficulty she will go to you for help instead of trying to remedy the situation in some wrong or unwise way."

"Miss Green, I do believe you are right. As Doris grows older I shall want her confidence more and more. I should begin to win it now. Thank you very much for the help."

### Suit Accessories



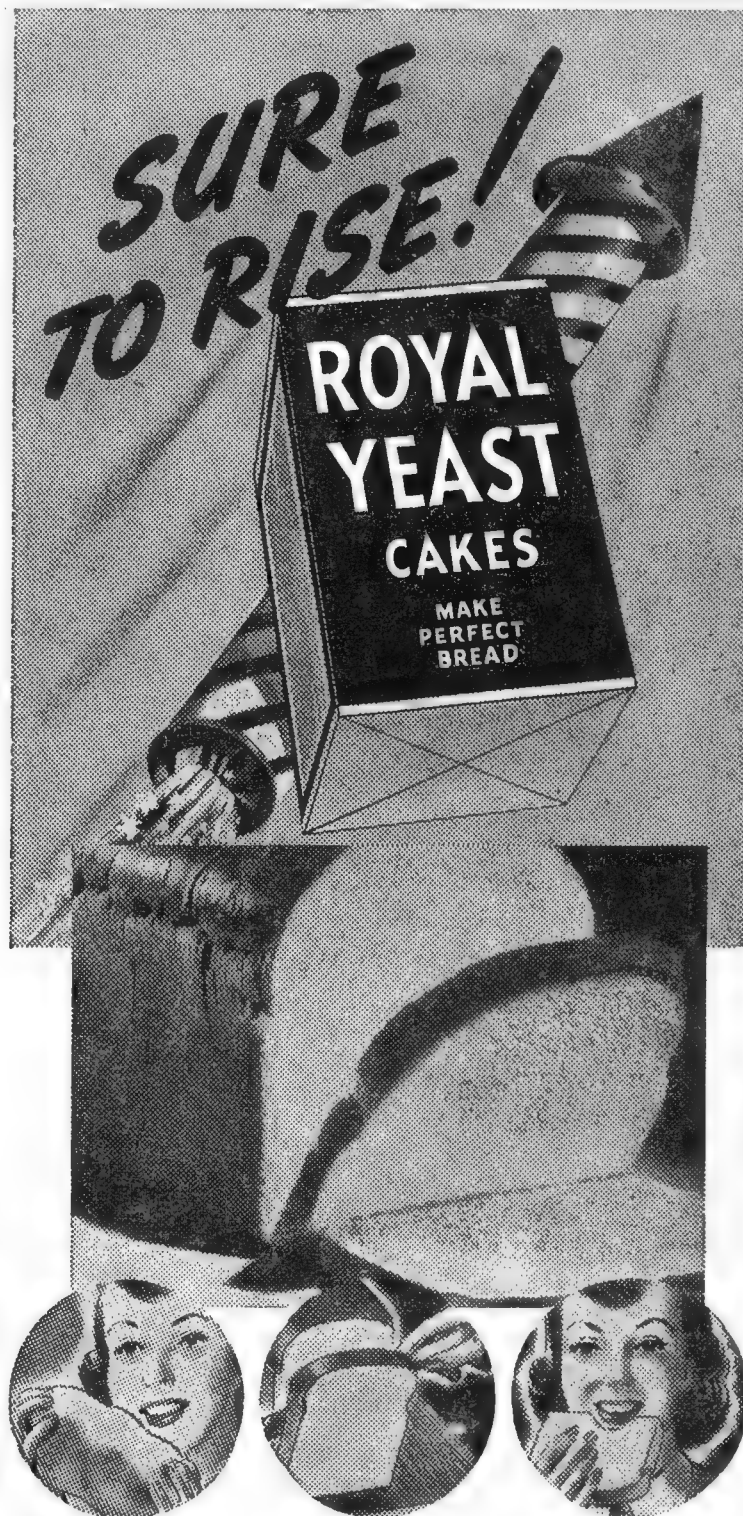
545

by Laura Wheeler

HERE'S a jaunty salute to Spring in suit accessories with a military air! Both the becoming visor hat and the over-the-shoulder purse are of inexpensive cotton, done quickly in single crochet and popcorn stitches. Trim the hat with a gay ribbon. Pattern 545 contains directions for hat and purse; illustration of stitches; materials required.

Pattern, 20c (in coins), from the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Graphic Arts Building, Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write name, address and pattern number plainly.

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Fine-grained — every time — with Royal. NO BIG HOLES

Royal always bakes smoothly — evenly. NO DOUGHY SPOTS

BREAD baked with pure, full-strength, reliable Royal is bound to rise — light, smooth, delectable.

Royal always gives you a fine big loaf having honey-sweet flavor and delicate, even texture — a delight to bread-eating husbands.

No coarse holes, no doughy lumps, when you bake with pure,

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FR-2

MY first impression of old "L 8" was anything but favorable. "L 8" was the number of the long barrack hut which was to be my home for two months while taking a clerk's course.

We had absolutely no conveniences. The furniture consisted of one rickety weary old table which collapsed in the middle of the night . . . every night. There were two benches, and one shelf between four girls. Under the shelf about a dozen nails had been hammered . . . our clothes closet. All our stuff had to be kept in haversack and kit bag. We were the pioneers at the Edmonton station and we roughed it.

There were no curtains or blinds on the windows. At the far end of the hut, two smaller rooms were partitioned off. One of these was the wash-room, shower room and laundry combined. There were five showers but no shower curtains.

At 6:15 a.m. the Corporal's alarm went off. I would wake up and lie there for the five minutes it would take her to get herself out of bed. Soon she would come out of her cubicle at one end of the hut. The first thing she would do would be to boost the table up. Then she would go down the aisle between the bunks moaning "Everybody up". Sixty girls, including myself, with eyes open or shut, would be asleep. Nobody moved. The corporal came down the line; thoroughly awake by then; her voice sounding stern. "Everybody up and GET UP or so help me I'll have you up on orders!" I was afraid that she would put us up on orders, so when she would come to my end of the hut I would open one eye and stir around to show that my intentions at least were good.

Even though at that time we had no sheets, no pillow slip; even though my bedsprings were not flexible, and even though the mattress was just a flat joke, at six-thirty they all felt pretty darn nice! However, being a very punctual little soul and not wanting to be more than half undressed when it was time to go to breakfast, I finally dragged my protesting body out from between the scratching grey woollen blankets and assume a sitting

position. I would peer around and bellow at the others. I would leap out of my top bunk and land with a crash on the floor. This practice was very annoying to my sixty room-mates. It disturbed their dreams. The Corporal warned me that it would give me flat feet. But the crash was a sign that everybody had waited until the last possible moment. There would be a moaning sound, feeble at first, but gradually gathering strength as one by one they crawled out of bed.

Once out of bed things would begin to hum. We had to be at breakfast by 7 o'clock and to get there we had to go about two blocks which, in winter, necessitated the wearing of greatcoat, rubbers, caps, and, if you could find them, gloves or mitts. So, once started nobody lost much time during that first half-hour.

We would yank and drag our clothes on. We would rush down to the wash-room and wet our faces. We would tear back to hurl a comb through our hair. We'd still have skirt, shirt, tie, jacket, greatcoat, hat, mitts and rubbers to put on. The Corporal would yell: "Everybody ready for inspection" and there would be a loud wail in which I would join very lustily and hurry a little. Somehow, in about five minutes, during which time the Corporal gave up the idea of inspection and start yelling "Everybody out", even though she herself would be occupied by sticking in her own shirt tail and pouring herself into outdoor clothes.

At last a few would be ready and trudge out into the darkness of the northern winter to form two columns. Without fail I would forget my cutlery which we had to take care of ourselves, so I would dash back to find it while a friend held my place in the ranks. I never could find them and by the time I'd get back everyone would be furious. The Corporal, between chattering teeth, muttered (with accent on the quick) "By the left quick march".

## MY DIARY

(This is the fourth in a series of excerpts from the diary of Corporal Catherine Goldsmith, C.W.A.C.)

We had been standing on our toes with our bodies bent forward like runners waiting for the signal so we would start off on high. Nobody could ever say that we marched but at three or four or five minutes past seven o'clock, when the stars are beginning to get dim and the sun has not even thought of rising, nobody could see us anyway and even if anyone wanted to stand at that time on a cold winter morning they were welcome to what they saw!

At last we would reach the mess hall and halted. If I was in the right file, the Corporal commanded "Advance in single file from the left." If I was in the left file, they would advance from the right. Finally I would struggle into the mess hall and the steam on my glasses would hinder me from getting my clothes off and making the mad rush for a table with the rest. We were always the last ones there. "L 8" established a record for always being late. We'd get a place at the table and I'd get a chair. We actually had chairs there; one leg on each longer than the other three. It is hard enough to sit on a chair that is level and be able to reach all over the table but when you get one that rocks it's hard to keep your balance, and occasionally someone would stick their whole hand, instead of just a cuff into your porridge. That was a breach of etiquette. Your neighbour didn't like it and besides, it was a bit messy.

After breakfast we were allowed to proceed back to "L 8" under our own direction and, strange to say, most of us got there.

By that time it would be 0820 or 0825 hours and we were supposed to leave for school at 0850 hours. There was plenty to be done before we left so we'd go to it. We'd snatch the grey blankets off the bunks and fold them in the regulation manner. We were thankful that we had no sheets or pillow slips to bother with.

Every fourth morning I was the unenvied person who had to sweep the space around and under two bunks. On those occasions I was always annoyed at the other three girls who slept in those bunks because they would never scatter out of the way until I banged them on the ankle with a broom. I had to move four pair of glamour boots, four pair of fatigue shoes and four pair of carpet slippers besides four pair of many other things. I would jab the broom under each bunk a couple of times and call it swept. It was a rare and fortunate day when we found the one and only dust pan. If your neighbour hadn't already swept her floor you shove the dust under her bed just for safety's sake, making sure she wasn't looking. Sometimes your neighbour would sweep it back under your bunk. In this army it's every CWAC for herself.

Having finished that chore we would lend the broom to somebody else whether they wanted it or not. Last one to use the broom had to put it away. The clothes closet (three nails hammered into the wall) had to be left tidy. I had the added responsibility of seeing that my apple box was neat, at least the top. (Story of apple box later.)

We would then fix our faces, comb our hair, find our mitts again, put on all our outdoor clothes, gather up our books and begin another mad dash for school. Sometimes, in that last desperate spurt, we'd get mixed up and not always dress in our own clothes. One day I went to school with a coat belonging to a little shrimp of a girl and never discovered until I got there that it was about four inches shorter than skirt. What did she do? She went on sick parade, so I had to sneak home in that coat after school in broad daylight. The next day I wore her hat. The following day I wore another girl's rubbers. That proved how fast I was; proof that I was not the last to leave. Those kids I lived with had no sense of humour; they should've smartened up and looked for my stuff which I left for them!

(Continued in March Issue)



Women Can Speed Victory  
... and bring the boys home

The sooner every human resource is mobilized for Allied victory, the sooner will this war be won. Every woman in a CWAC uniform, driving a truck . . . doing clerical work . . . servicing machines or doing a hundred other important jobs, brings that hour closer.

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●If you are between 18 and 45, you are needed in the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Visit your nearest Recruiting Centre today and get full particulars!

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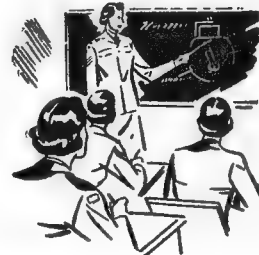
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# HOMEMAKING *By Betty Brown* and HOMEKEEPING

**MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY:**—For the "duration" we are all planning for meatless Tuesdays, and, besides, many of us are remembering that the season of Lent begins in February. If you'd like some recipes for these times I'll start the ball a-rolling by telling you what we had for supper last night. We thought of you, and remembered that you always enjoyed mother's "Oysters on Toast". To make it she uses 25 oysters; 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour; 1 teaspoon each of salt and of Worcestershire sauce; a few grains of pepper and 4 thin slices of toasted bread.

Drain and rinse the oysters; put them into a shallow pan over a hot fire; keep the pan and the oysters in motion until the gills curl; have the butter soft; add the flour; stir until smooth; then add to the oysters and boil for three minutes add the seasoning. Serve on toasted bread, and garnish with parsley if desired.

You will enjoy our vegetable casserole, and will require 1 cup diced carrots, 1 cup diced celery, 1 cup peas, flowerettes of cauliflower to cover, some medium white sauce and enough grated cheese to sprinkle over the top. Mix all the vegetables except the cauliflower, and parboil in boiling salted water for about 5 minutes; drain well. Place in a well-greased casserole. Pour over them some medium white sauce. Cover the top with the cauliflower and pour over it the remaining sauce. Sprinkle the top lightly with grated cheese; bake for about 20 minutes. In addition to the white sauce, condensed mushroom sauce may be used, mixing it with the white sauce.

## Stuffed Onions

Another very nourishing and delectable dish for Lent is Spanish onions stuffed with beans. Peel six large Spanish onions and scoop out the centres, leaving a small opening at the top. Chop half a cup of the onion removed from the centre, and let simmer in three tablespoons of butter for ten minutes. Combine with a quarter cup of tomato ketchup, half a teaspoon each of salt and pepper, half a cup of dried bread crumbs, and one can of baked beans. Fill the onions with the stuffing, place in a deep covered baking dish, pour a little hot water in the bottom and bake in a moderate oven for a good hour until the onions are tender.

Have you ever made cottage cheese? Pour two quarts of sour milk into the top part of a double boiler, and let stand in hot water until it separates into curds and whey. Strain through

a double cheesecloth over a dish. Put the curd into a bowl; mix well, and add 3 tablespoons of cream and a teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Cool and serve on lettuce leaves. The cheese may be formed into small, round balls, and rolled in finely chopped parsley.

## Salmon Souffle

Sometimes a main dish made of canned salmon meets the homemaker's need for a simple, yet not too plain, meal. Should you like to try our Salmon Souffle? Flake a pound of salmon; add salt and pepper, and beat 4 egg yolks until light and fluffy, and add half a cup of milk.

Beat the egg whites stiffly, then fold them into the egg yolks mixture. Lastly, carefully fold the salmon mixture. Turn into a well-greased baking dish, cover and place in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderately slow oven for 40 minutes. If desired, you may add a tin of canned corn.

Savoury egg scramble is easily prepared. Allow two eggs for each person—and for each serving, the following ingredients:  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup strained tomato;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cup of soft bread crumbs; 1 tablespoon of butter; 2 eggs; a pinch of dried mustard; and a small scraping of onion. Add the bread crumbs and the butter to the strained tomato juice. Cook 3 minutes. Beat the eggs well, stir some of the hot mixture into them, pour back into the rest of the tomato and cook, stirring until mixture thickens. Season with salt and pepper and a pinch of dried mustard, and if you care for it, a scraping of onion. Serve on hot split and buttered baking powder biscuits. Best wishes for meatless days.

BETTY.

## Distribution Has Failed

IT has for too long been taken for granted that food is available to all, says the Canadian Medical Association Journal in commenting on the conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs, Ark., when representatives of 44 countries, nine of them occupied by enemy forces, took part.

For the past 20 years there has been a rising tide of education on the subject of nutrition. It has reached such heights as to raise hope that the average individual is beginning to absorb the main principles . . . and yet that is not the most important side of the matter. It is well to teach the principles of good nutrition, but it is necessary to have the food first. That the production of food can be made adequate has never been questioned. That there has been a failure to distribute food reasonably and to all, is equally beyond question. The paradox of starvation of the consumer and ruin of the producer in a world of plenty is one at which we may well gaze with dismay.

There is, therefore, more than ordinary significance in the recent United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture . . . The delegates could not bind their countries as they had no power to do so, but they made unanimous recommendations which should be highly effective in each country . . . Only through the work of the League of Nations could an accurate and comprehensive picture of the state of nutrition throughout the world be available . . . and it will be one of the tasks of the proposed United Nations food and agricultural organization to complete the picture in dismal detail and replace it by a brighter one.

The article went on to say that from the medical point of view the work of the Conference holds out hope of the problem being approached practically. Only by its solution can the prevention of disease, on a scale far beyond what could be done by separate medical planning, be attained. Indeed no plans for the betterment of human health can be more than imperfect makeshifts so long as nutrition is poor.

**T**hese days, when tea must yield the utmost in flavour, quality is of supreme importance. Ask for . .

# "SALADA" TEA

32 Pages



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IN THE FLAVOR SEALED  
"FLAV-O-TAINER"

# NABOB

## Coffee

## GRUMBLES

*Said the bread: "I'm feeling crusty, but they kneed me, so I rise."*

*Said the bacon: "I can't save myself, in spite of many tries."*

*Said the coffee: "Please keep quiet, for I've grounds for my complaint."*

*Said the egg: "My yolk's a burden, and I'm feeling very faint."*

*Said the toast: "Why do you chatter when you see I'm on the rack?"*

*Said the butter: "I'm just melting with that fire behind my back."*

*Said the milk: "I'm full of water, and I'm feeling blue and wet."*

*Said the tea: "Tis very often that a tannin' I do get."*

*When the maid came in to clear them, said the teapot for a joke,*

*To the china cups and saucers: "Soon we'll all be stony broke."*



EVERY KITCHEN IS WORKING FOR  
VICTORY! FOOD, GOOD FOOD,  
IS ESSENTIAL FOR CANADA'S  
WAR PRODUCTION. SERVE  
MORE BREAD, BETTER BREAD—  
BREAD MADE WITH

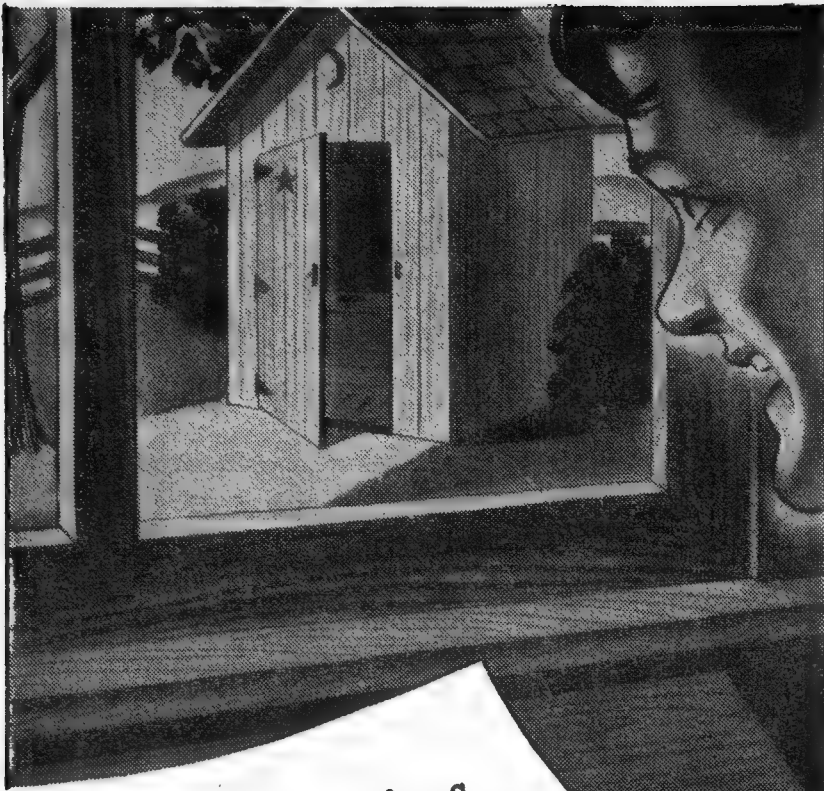
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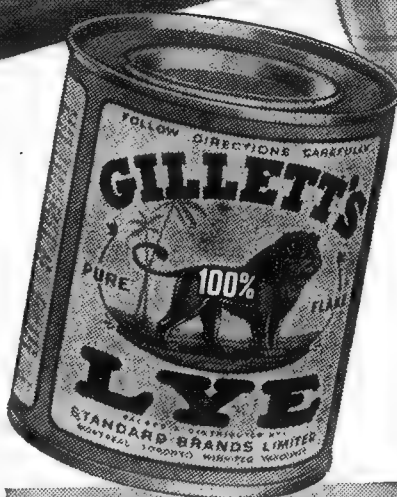


• Good cooks everywhere are saying that Lallemmand's Yeast makes better bread. We will be glad to send you FREE 2 sample cakes to help you discover Lallemmand's fine quality. Write, giving your name and address, to the Lallemmand Yeast Company, Dept. 4K, Winnipeg.

# Country Diary



Dear Ma.  
This is certainly a swell farm I like it. Everything is swell why the outhouse is clean as our bath room. That's because they use Gillett's Lye in it



MADE IN CANADA

## Easy to Keep Outhouses Clean and Odorless with GILLETT'S LYE

● Keep your outhouse as clean and odorless as an indoor bathroom! It's easy, when you let Gillett's Lye solve this farm problem.

Just pour Gillett's, full-strength, down your outside closet. The contents disappear! It's left clean, odor-free . . . and half a tin of Gillett's poured down it once a week will keep it so!

Gillett's is a wizard at dozens of other jobs too. Cuts right through grease and dirt—saves hard rubbing and scrubbing.

Take it easier! Keep Gillett's handy all the time to banish dirt and odors. Get a tin today.

— Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself beats the water.

### FREE BOOKLET:

Will help you dozens of ways. Shows how Gillett's works for you: keeps outhouses clean, clears drains, and dairy equipment, makes messy household jobs easier. Send today to: Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's free.

WHILE January has its proverbial thaw, and March has yielding days of springlike weather, prairie February is usually authentic winter—"tight-cold" as the old-timers call it. And yet, to the young and strong, what could be finer than these clear, chaste, sharply sunny days, full of sparkle and zest? This province justifies its name, for rarely have we had so much sunshine as in the past winter months. This is not only pleasant, but healthful. The scientific discovery that the sun is a great source of health and of essential health-giving foods is good advertising for our products. Not that our present world-wide distribution of foods needs any such enhancement by advertising, but keener interest would be given if it were known that our wheat is grown mostly in districts where there are fifteen or sixteen hours of daily sunlight in its growing and ripening periods. Green feed and silage are cured, as well as grown, in brilliant sunshine, giving extra richness of flavour to beef and bacon, and milk, butter, cheese, eggs have all absorbed the sunlight indirectly.

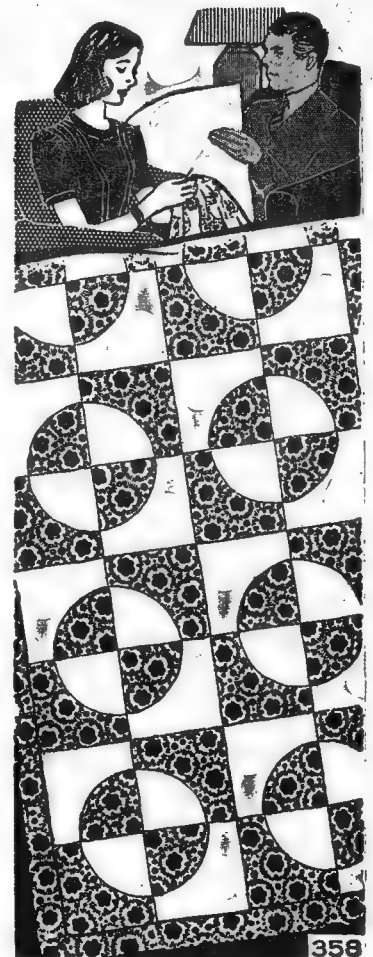
Work, consisting of pattering here and there, and fixing this and that, hangs heavy in the weeks nearing spring, and the mind will not stay on such humdrum routine as barn-yard chores and such like, but insists on flying away to the wide fields, and planning what to do with every foot of garden; seeing the road-sides and fence-corners spread with the first floral growth of bright, golden dandelions and buffalo beans—the "yellow of the year" we call it.

And then the nights, clear and still and frosty as the days. There is order in the heavens. The lamps of night appear in time and season, never late or early. In February, Orion the Hunter comes out with his dogs, Sirius

the great dog, and Procyon the little dog, always following faithfully at his heels. In front are Taurus the bull, and the Pleiades, the seven sisterly doves. Swinging from his sword-belt Orion carries his guard chain, like the curving strap on a warrant officer's belt, and half-way down the chain is the great nebula, a shimmering mass of light. For every February, for countless ages, it has been an indescribably arresting sight. And there, facing the Hunter with his dogs, is the Great Bear, Ursa Major to the students; Big Dipper to the children. Following a tradition older than anything we know, the Great Bear is busy, climbing up into the February sky, hunting his den, which is Polaris, the North Star, and marking off the hours and the seasons, as this earth wobbles on the axis. Last night the moon looked down from her vast, lighted cavern on scenes of human sacrifice, as in distant days of savage, heathen sacrifice. She wreathed her wrinkled, sadden face in clouds, and passed along.

The wonders of the night, the beauties of the day are always there, and happy is the countryman who stops to notice them.

## Two Pieces



by Laura Wheeler

## Nutrition Exhibit

THE first of a series of exhibits, prepared in Ottawa by the Nutrition Services branch, will be seen in Saskatchewan during the next few weeks, according to Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D., minister of public health. The first exhibit, which consists of a large panel, four feet by six feet, is based on a leaflet Nutrition in Wartime. It pictures the various classes of foods necessary for health and gives an example of an ideal grocery list. Medical health officers, school boards, church groups and other organizations interested in obtaining this exhibit should address their requests to Dr. W. A. Riddell, Chairman, Nutrition Committee, Department of Public Health, Legislative Building, Regina.

## AMPLE VEGETABLE SEEDS

A NUMBER of kinds of vegetable seeds were not available in adequate supply last season, the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada disclosed in the latest issue. To remedy this situation, the Agricultural Supplies Board arranged a production program in the spring of 1943 with the result that ample supplies of seed for beans, peas, beets, carrots, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, radishes, spinach, tomatoes, swedes, and mangels are expected to be available for the 1944 spring planting. It has been possible to develop hardy, disease-free varieties which do well under Canadian climatic conditions.

As well as providing for domestic requirements, shipments of vegetable seeds to the United Kingdom, totalling several million pounds have been undertaken and deliveries are in progress. Plans are being made to expand further vegetable seed production in 1944, with British Columbia assuming an important role in this growing industry. About 65 per cent of Canadian production of vegetables and field root seeds were grown in British Columbia last season.

SNOWBALL — a classic two-patch quilt design dates back to Colonial days. The clever quilt-maker then conserved material and beautified her home at the same time. Pattern 358 contains diagram of quilt block; accurate pattern pieces; directions for making quilt; diagram of quilt.

Pattern, 20c (in coins), from the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Graphic Arts Building, Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write name, address and pattern number plainly.

Because of the slowness of the mails, delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

Add uncooked salt pork to beans before baking.





## First Prize

### ORIGINALITY WITH DISHES

MANY housewives have pretty dishes galore stacked aloft their top pantry shelf that might be enjoyed daily. Take for instance those glass-domed butter dishes. They're a bit old-style and definitely over-sized viewed with the ration conscious eye of to-day. They are out as far as their original purpose is concerned but how about letting them pinch hit for entirely different uses. I have one on my dressing table as a container for dusting powder, and it is THE VERY THING. There is a ledge to catch the surplus powder and a big puff can slide under the domed top, as well as a good supply of powder. The clear-glass looks well with most any kind of toilet articles.

Maybe the cupboard runs to an abundance of celery boats. Borrow one of them for your writing desk: it is a splendid holder for pens pencils and so on. Extra bon-bon dishes can be used for trinket trays on the dresser. If there is a lack of vases in the house place posies in other containers. There is an attractive quaintness in a squat old-styled jug holding a few flowers and a spray of fern.

Don't be timid; be original. Makes friends of those long-neglected pieces of porcelain and glass that have been hidden from sight so long. A tall sugar-shaker and pitcher set makes a welcome change on a console table, replacing that over-worked candle set. How about one of those black-lacquered nut bowls. Don't pack it away as soon as yuletide festivities are done. Try placing it on a wide-silled window. It may become a handy catch-all for pencils and so on, but, shucks, show me a home that is a real home that doesn't need a few catch-alls. Better a handy catch-all in plain sight and being used than one on a remote shelf catching dust!—"Aunt Sal," Manyberries, Alta.

## Second Prize

### RE-ARRANGE YOUR HOME

THE most important room in the home is the living room. It is the meeting place of all the family, and the room used most by all. The layout of the other rooms is more or less limited, but the living room is a great scope for taste and originality.

Have a "centre of interest", every room with any character has a centre of interest. Usually in the living room this will be the fireplace and mantel. Where these are lacking, a centre of interest can be built up in the way the furniture is grouped.

Make It Livable. Remember that this is your "living room" so make it livable—comfortable. Chairs for reading should be placed near window and lamp. So should desks and writing tables. Have books and periodicals handy to the chairs or davenport on which they will be read. When you can sink into a chair, turn on the light, or lamp, reach for a cigarette or a box of candy if available, pick up book or magazine you want to read—all without moving—that is comfort.

Place your furniture in keeping with its shape. A long low chesterfield suggests the long line of the room. In the average room, unless it is used at right angles to form a centre of interest, it

should be placed in the centre of the wall, with two higher narrower objects at each end to give accent. If it cannot be centered, this will likely be on account of a door or window. This will provide the high motive for one end. Balance this with something at the other end—a floor lamp, highboy or a low piece with a picture over it.

Locate your furniture so that small groups may be found, preferably round points of interest. Try to obtain balance in these groups, filling in the voids with small ornaments. Don't have horizontal lines too straight.

Only rich oil paintings and reproductions should have rich, elaborate frames, and even with these be on the safe side. Mats are used on pictures that look too small for their place and need to be built up. Brown or black reproduction look best in simple frames of their own colour. Grey or dull gold looks well on pastels.

Pictures look best when the hooks or nails on which they hang are hidden. When they are too heavy for this, have the wires on which they hang vertical, and as unobtrusive as possible.

Too many pictures are worse than none at all. Don't crowd. Use long narrow pictures for oblong spaces, square pictures for squarer spaces. When you group pictures, put the largest in the centre with the others arranged symmetrically around it.—Mrs. Carla Church, Winnipeg.

## Third Prize

### PAINTING KITCHEN RANGE

HOW many women are wishing for a new cook stove, all in cream enamel to match your kitchen. Maybe hubby has promised you one year after year, and then couldn't get you one; well, why not paint the old one.

Next time you go to the hardware store get some cream car enamel, and some spar varnish. Use about half a pint enamel with one-quarter pint spar varnish mixed into it. The more varnish you use, the better the result, because to some extent it is heat-resist-

ing. Make sure your paint isn't too thin.

Wash any grease off the stove with strong lye water, a brush will get into the crevices.

Apply paint liberally while stove is cold, and then heat stove to dry the paint quickly. You can put on two coats in one day.

The pipe at the back won't keep the paint, nor the door on the fire box. Paint these with black stove-pipe enamel. The nickel on the stove takes paint well. Give your stove four coats of paint, before you call the job finished, lighting the fire after each application.

Here's hoping you all have good luck with your old range.—Home-maker.

## How Can I?

Q. HOW can I keep the furnace pipes from rusting?

A. Before putting away the pipes of the furnace and range for the summer, rub them thoroughly with kerosene, and it will prevent rust.

Q. How can I avoid finger marks on polished furniture?

A. Add a little gasoline to the furniture polish and the result will be a surface that will not show finger marks so readily.

Q. How can I make a fish salad?

A. Take any kind of boiled fish that has been left over, pick it to bits and arrange on a bed of lettuce leaves. Cover with mayonnaise, or any favorite salad dressing.

Q. How can I remove grease from garments?

A. When a garment is very greasy, put about one pint of ammonia in enough suds to cover, and soak the garment overnight before laundering.

Q. How can I remove stains on white enameled furniture?

A. By putting a small piece of potato in a kettle of clear water, letting it stand for five or ten minutes, then washing the furniture with this solution and soap.

Q. How can I keep moths away from garments?

A. Small pieces of tar paper placed between garments that are being stored for the summer will prevent moths.

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## CELTUCE

A DISTINCTLY NEW VEGETABLE



Most desirable for every Canadian garden. Distinctly new; combining the uses and flavours of celery and lettuce. Raw Celtuce is used like celery. Cooked Celtuce has attractive appearance and pleasant mild flavour suggesting celery, lettuce, asparagus, broccoli, or summer squash. Ready for use in 90 days. Easily grown everywhere. We send complete directions for culture and use. Do not miss this valuable new vegetable.

Thousands of gardeners were delighted with the new Celtuce in 1943. (Pkt 250 seeds 15¢) (2 pkts 25¢) (½ oz 70¢) (oz \$1.25) postpaid.

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NURSERY BOOK—Best Yet

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

# Gives You Blessed Relief From Sniffly, Sneezy Distress of Head Colds

A Few Drops Up Each Nostril.. Work Fast Right Where Trouble Is

The second you put Vicks Va-tro-nol (a few drops) up each nostril it starts relieving the sniffly, sneezy, stuffy distress of head colds. Va-tro-nol—a specialized medication—is so effective because it does three important things to relieve discomforts . . . (1) shrinks swollen membranes . . . (2) soothes irritation . . . (3) helps clear up cold-clogged nose . . . makes breath-

ing easier . . . and brings such grand relief! Follow directions in folder. NOTE . . . When used at first sniffle, or warning sign of a cold, Va-tro-nol helps prevent many colds from developing.

## VICKS VA-TRO-NOL



## Getting Up Nights Makes Many Feel Old Before Their Time

Do you feel older than you are or suffer from Getting Up Nights, Backache, Nervousness, Leg Pains, Rheumatic Pains, Burning, scanty or frequent passages? If so, remember that your Kidneys are vital to your health and that these symptoms may be due to Kidney and Bladder troubles—in such cases Cystex usually gives prompt and joyous relief by helping the Kidneys clean out poisonous excess acids and wastes. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose in trying Cystex. The iron clad money-back agreement assures a refund of your money on return of empty package unless fully satisfied. Don't delay. Get Cystex (Siss-tex) from your druggist today.

**Cystex**  
Helps Flush Kidneys



**The one subject about which no woman should live in doubt!**

**Continuous action for hours with safe new way in feminine hygiene!**

No woman should be denied the facts... the up-to-date facts about feminine hygiene! Your married happiness, your health and well-being may be at stake, unless you know the truth!

Unfortunately, many women who think they know have only half knowledge... and still depend on old-fashioned or dangerous information! They rely on weak, ineffective "home-made" mixtures... or risk using over-strong solutions of acids which can so easily burn and injure delicate tissues.

Today, modern well-informed women everywhere have turned to Zonitors—the new, safe, convenient way in feminine hygiene.

Zonitors are dainty, snow-white greaseless suppositories which spread a protective coating... and kill germs instantly at contact. They deodorize—not by temporarily masking—but by destroying odors. Cleanse antiseptically, and give continuous medication for hours!

Yet Zonitors are safe for delicate tissues. Powerful—yet non-poisonous, non-caustic. Even help promote gentle healing. So convenient; no apparatus, nothing to mix. At all druggists.

**FREE:** Mail this coupon for revealing... the up-to-date facts about feminine hygiene! ZONITORS PRODUCTS CORPORATION LIMITED, Dept. F.R.-1, Ste-Thérèse, Que.

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Address.....  
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## Life Insurance... Largest Co-op. Enterprise

At low cost, life insurance is serving the people efficiently and in a manner worthy of their utmost confidence. H. W. Manning, President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, said in a forthright New Year's message to Canadians. Despite the handicaps of war, life insurance has steadily grown in size and strength and is in a stronger position to-day than ever to meet the requirements of the people for protection.

Much would be lost if weight were given to some of the doctrines preached to-day, Mr. Manning declared, and nothing would be gained by the indi-

viduals by the life insurance companies, he continued. They have, therefore, the same financial interest in protecting and preserving their life insurance property as they have in safeguarding any of their other valuable possessions, such as stocks, bonds, mortgages or real estate. In many cases their life insurance is the most desirable property they own, as it is not subject to depreciation and is realizable without any delay whatever.

The prestige of the life insurance industry in Canada, Mr. Manning declared, owes much to the Dominion and provincial insurance laws and to their rigid enforcement by experienced and competent public officials. Anyone desiring authentic information may always go to these responsible officials if the information they desire is not readily available in their voluminous annual reports.

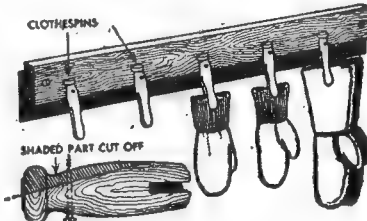
Canadians buy their life insurance in an unusually wide and competitive market, Mr. Manning continued, referring to the forty-odd Canadian and British and United States insurance companies and to the numerous fraternal benefit societies which are active in Canada. In no other country in the world, he said, is such a variety of insurance organization and insurance contract so freely available; in no other country is competition in premium rates, policy benefits and dividends to policyholders more keen. He concluded, certainly "monopoly" is a term which can never be seriously applied to the life insurance industry in Canada; Canadians have ample opportunity to obtain the price advantages always available in a wide market.

## Nutritional Calendar

HOUSEWIVES who have trouble keeping track of the many ration dates will be interested in a new nutrition calendar which provides space under each date in which to jot down when their tea, sugar, butter and meat coupons fall due. Designed and distributed by the Nutrition Department of the Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, the calendar consists of a photograph in natural colour, portraying the available foods one should eat each day for proper nutrition.

Attractively displayed on a dark green background which blends in with any kitchen trim, the proper vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs, cheese, etc., constituting healthful diet are illustrated in life-like colours. Reading matter is cut down to a minimum, allowing the housewife, with a single glance, to refresh her memory as to the right foods to buy.

## MITTEN RACK



YOU'LL find this easily-constructed rack for mittens and gloves a handy addition to your clothes closet as a mere downward pull releases the desired mittens.—Popular Mechanics.

## ACCOUNT BOOK AVAILABLE

At all times, the keeping of farm accounts has been associated with good farm management, but under war conditions a precise record of the business transactions in the yearly operation of the farmer in keeping this record, the King's Printer, Ottawa, has available a simple useful little account book. It covers all farm operations and has the great advantage that the keeping of the book does not incur a special knowledge of expert accountancy. The book is entitled Farm Account Book, and may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the nominal price of ten cents.

## CLOTHESLINE DEFROSTER



RUB some salt on the clothesline with a cloth before hanging out the wash these snappy days, and when the washing is dry it will not stick to the line.—Popular Mechanics.

dual policyholders or by the country as a whole. Without the spur of competition, and without the existing administrative machinery and the activities of the agency forces, the volume of life insurance protection enjoyed by Canadians would cease to expand. It might indeed shrink to a small fraction of its present magnitude, thereby leading to much unnecessary poverty and depriving our national economy of a valuable stabilizing element.

Appealing for policyholders' interest in all measures that affect life insurance, Mr. Manning emphasized that the business has steadily developed into the Dominion's largest co-operative enterprise. Upon it now depend the plans for financial protection of millions of policyholders and their families. They accordingly have a direct interest in seeing that it is protected from legislation or other activities which would have a detrimental effect upon the value of their insurance holdings.

Policy owners do not always realize that their policies are title deeds to valuable property held in trust for

## Cook Livers Carefully

AS you know, meat rationing does not cover the organ meats such as heart, kidney, sweetbreads, and liver. If the restricted use of muscle meat causes you to use a greater amount of organ meats, it is a decided advantage to you, nutritionally.

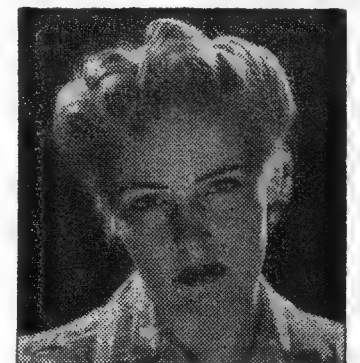
You have been informed many times to eat liver. You ask why, or which—calf, beef, pork—is the most valuable from a nutritional standpoint? Pork liver is the richest in food value and is the least expensive.

The average Canadian diet may be low in iron, riboflavin and perhaps other vitamins. An average serving of liver provides you with almost all of the iron and riboflavin needed for a day, more than the daily need of Vitamin A, and is a good source of complete protein. It is also one of our good sources of thiamin (B<sub>1</sub>). No muscle meat possesses the amounts of these essential nutrients which are found in liver.

You must remember that liver requires careful cooking, as overcooking toughens it and destroys the flavour. When you are frying liver, wipe it first with a damp cloth, then dip in flour to which seasonings have been added, and fry. There are many other ways of serving liver besides frying, so give your family a pleasant surprise next time you serve liver. Try boiling it gently, then cut into small pieces and cream. Or use it in a casserole or scalloped dish along with vegetables.

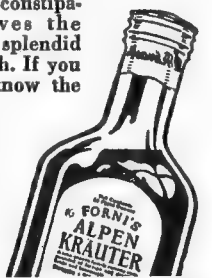
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## Why Suffer the Miseries of Constipation

When functional constipation hangs on and makes you feel miserable, nervous and out of sorts and you suffer from its symptoms—headaches, bad breath, upset stomach, indigestion, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, and your stomach feels crowded because of gas and bloat—get Forni's time-tested Alpenkräuter and take exactly as directed on label. More than a laxative, it is also a stomachic tonic medicine compounded of 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to gently and smoothly expel clogging waste; helps drive out constipation's gas, gives the stomach that splendid feeling of warmth. If you again want to know the joy of happy relief from constipation's miseries and comfort your stomach at the same time, get Alpenkräuter today.



If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

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# Lessons for Young Mothers

By LAURA GRAY

I KNEW nothing of my neighbour down the road until she startled me one afternoon by running up on our veranda.

"Mrs. Rumford," she cried, "my baby is gone—run away!—lost!—I've looked everywhere. Oh, I'm afraid! The river is down there. He'd have no chance—he's only two!" She burst into an anguish of tears and sank into a chair.

"Don't despair, my dear," I answered. "We must act. When did you last see him?"

"Half an hour ago. I thought he was on the porch. I went to hang out clothes. He must have run in and pushed open the side door. The dog has gone, too."

"We must get help." I went to the telephone and rang up my husband and the police. The hunt was on.

I tried to comfort the young mother—a mere girl, going through her first real trouble. She suffered bitterly all those long hours—each of which became more hopeless than the last. At ten that night the two-year-old traveler and his terrier were found almost two miles from home on the highway where cars traveled sixty and seventy miles

an hour. I never before was so glad of anything.

A week later my neighbour invited me to take tea with her and her little son, Dick. He was a sturdy, intelligent, brown-haired wee fellow with a will of his own which he used most effectively. At tea time he carried his sucking bottle, tipping it and drinking as he toddled about.

## Refused Cup

"I've tried to take Dick off the bottle, but he won't drink from a cup, and I've been afraid he'd grow thin," the mother explained.

She poured out tea for me and herself, but her own was never touched. The minute her attention was taken from the boy, he would dart off through one door or another, and have to be carried back—always struggling rebelliously for his freedom. She was thin and worn. Surely that baby was too much for her.

Two years old—almost three—still sucking a bottle! His mother was devoted, ready to do anything for him, but she just did not know where to begin.

A baby is naturally a highly intelligent being and the job of educating him is not really so hard as it appears. He can be taught to stay at home, to drink from a cup and to do anything else his mother decides he should. Persistence and patience make up the needed equipment—persistence to keep her from giving up before the job is finished; patience to use with the wee one, when his efforts are poor and faltering.

## Sociable Beings

A little child is naturally sociable—smiling up into his mother's face, eager to share every thought, every adventure. Mother should make his life at home happy by taking, sharing his thoughts and doings. She should satisfy that natural love of exploring, by taking him for walks, stopping to watch the train thunder by, to look at the plane zooming overhead. Excitements shared are doubly exciting. The child will come to look for a sympathetic light in Mother's face that will make any running away alone unthinkable. Why, what fun would that be without Mother to share the adventure? And then, if she is wise, when this is attained, she will see to it that his cultivated sociability is expanded to include neighbours and friends.

There is, of course, another way to prevent a baby from running away. That is to fasten doors and bolt gates!

One way to teach a child to drink from a cup is to begin in the first year, by giving water and orange juice that way. If this has not been done, the teacher should first offer the cup with a favorite fruit juice. Then she should give some milk that way, making the use of the cup appear a great treat. The bottle should then be used less and less until the child prefers the cup to the bottle. This may take weeks or even months. Keep on trying is the best advice. A cheery voice and manner with plenty of praise for any effort will help. But one must be as calmly insistent as the rising tide. The mother's will must be even stronger than her son's. Where did he get that mighty will that is going to stand him in good stead one of these days? Patiently, cheerfully, the mother must keep on in her effort to teach him anything she has decided he should learn. Success often comes suddenly—the result of long perseverance.

• • •

## RICH IN VITAMINS

NO food possesses all of the four essential vitamins, A, B, C, and D, but eggs contain three of them—A and D, the growth vitamins in abundance, and B, the yeast vitamin, in moderate quantities.

• • •

Support the Red Cross

## Home Service

Freshen Your Home With  
Bright New Slip Covers



### SMART SLIP COVER

THAT faded Cinderella of your chairs may become a queen overnight. For to-day you can pin on colourful spring slip-cover material—and to-morrow you can baste and finish.

It's as simple as that to make such a smart slip cover.

Working the pin-on way, remove the chair cushion and smooth your fabric over the inside-back and seat, leaving a four-inch tuck-in between. For welled seams, work with fabric wrong side out. Then you pin every three inches and cut off surplus material outside the pins, allowing 1½ inches for seams and baste, inserting the welting from the right side.

This half completes your slip cover! All that remains is to stitch it up and add the fringe.

Our 32-page booklet gives exact details, step-by-step diagrams for making slip covers for differently shaped chairs and sofas, also auto seats. Tells how to trim, make pleated flounces.

Send 20 cents in coins for your copy of HOW TO MAKE SLIP COVERS to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Home Service Department, Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and the name of booklet.

Because of the slowness of the mails, delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

# No BUTTER needed on these Biscuits

## Magic Cinnamon Roll-Ups

2 cups sifted flour	¾ cup milk (about)
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder	Brown sugar
½ tspn. salt	Cinnamon
4 tbsps. shortening	½ cup raisins

Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead ½ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into ¼-inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.



Mm-m—Your family  
will love them...

Don't let a mere butter scarcity deprive your family of delicious homemade biscuits. Magic's luscious Cinnamon Roll-Ups are so tender, so melt-in-your-mouth rich, your family will eat them and love them—without a speck of butter!

But remember—your biscuits are as good as your baking powder. 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers use Magic to guarantee finer, lighter texture, tempting flavor in all baked dishes. To safeguard precious ingredients, cut down food waste, ask for pure, dependable Magic today. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, FRR 2-44  
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**Hudson's Bay Company**  
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**IF YOU WANT ABERDEEN-ANGUS** CATTLE come and select them at Woodlawn Farms, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Roy Ballhorn, Owner.

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### PERENNIALS

**SUNLIGHT, CHIEF RASP.**, \$1.50 hundred; Dakota, O.A.C. and Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, \$1.25 hundred. Macdonald Rhubarb roots, 35c. Prepaid. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.

### PROFESSIONAL

Diseases of Women  
— Maternity

**DR. H. C. SWARTZLANDER**  
SOUTHAM BUILDING, CALGARY

### PERSONAL

**WRINKLES, CROWSFEET AND SAGGY** skin are caused by stretched pores. Shrink them and they are corrected. Grattan's Wrinkle Lotion will give you a fine texture skin, free of blackheads, large pores, wrinkles and saggy skin. You can feel the skin tighten. \$1.00 postpaid. Money back guarantee. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**LONELY—GET ACQUAINTED.** Hundreds of members, all ages, many with means. Many widows with farms and city property. Housekeepers, city and country girls. Particulars, 10c. Ladies free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alberta.

**MARRY HUNDREDS OF MEMBERS.** Many with means. Widows with farms and city property. Country and city girls, teachers, nurses, farmers' daughters, cooks and housekeepers. Most all ages. Particulars, 10c. Ladies free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alberta.

**GET CHARM THAT ATTRACTS.**—Wield powerful love control. Make others love you. Secure clever woman's personal methods (confidential). Get special charm. Revealing book. Introducing you to new power. 10c. Garden Studios, Dept. 5014, Box 423, M.S.S., New York.

**ONE MAN HOLDS HOGS EASILY!**  
with **Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder**  
Short of help—with hogs to ring, vaccinate, castrate, etc.? Here's your answer, now selling in thousands. One end for large hogs, one for pigs. Durable, good for a lifetime.  
**Send \$1.95 today—post paid.**  
**Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder**  
P.O. Drawer C, No. Portal Sask., Can.  
**YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED**



## PERSONAL

**WOMEN! IF YOU HAVE TRIED EVERY-** thing else and have failed to obtain relief, don't worry. Try "Delaye" Female Pills for delayed, painful or irregular periods. (Strongly recommended.) Triple Strength XXX, \$3.00. Paris Co., 312 McIntyre Bldg., Dept. "R", Winnipeg, Man.

**MEN, 35 - 45 - 55 LACK PEP? TRY MENNA** FOR LOWERED VITALITY—MANLY PEP AND VIGOR. GUARANTEED. \$2.00 Postpaid. Paris Co., Dept. "R", 312 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**LONESOME? JOIN RELIABLE CLUB** — Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free, sealed. Exchange Company, 3827-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

## ARE YOU RUPTURED?

**RELIEF, COMFORT.**—Positive Support with our advanced method. No elastic or under- straps or steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 98, Preston, Ont.

**LADIES! DELAYED? DUPREE PILLS** give quick, reliable relief for delayed or painful, overdue periods. Price, \$1.50 (Double-Strength, \$2.50). New Improved Formula, \$3.00. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

**"FACTS ABOUT BIRTH CONTROL,"** booklet by Rev. A. H. Tyrer, mailed postpaid for 10c coin. Also catalog of books on all subjects, novelties, specialties, etc. Western Distributors, Box 24GR, Regina.

**GREY HAIR RESTORED** to its natural color with Never-Grey Sno-go. Will rid you of dandruff, falling hair and itchy scalp. Get my free folder. A. J. Bruyere, 408½ Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

**RUPTURED?** New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

**MARRY RICH**—Send for FREE photos and descriptions of lonely persons desiring correspondence and marriage. Jane Fuller Club, 1-797, Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin.

**MEN! SEND 10c FOR WORLD'S FUNNIEST** joke novelty and catalog of novelties, books, specialties. Western Distributors, Box 24FR, Regina.

**MEN! REGAIN NORMAL**, Manly Pep and Vigor! Try Vita-Perles Capsules, 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00. Western Distributors, Box 24JR, Regina.

**"ELIJAH COMING BEFORE CHRIST,"** wonderful book free. Megiddo Mission, Rochester 11, N.Y.

**LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES** mailed you prepaid, for 10c. L. Neigel, Vibank, Sask.

## STAMMERING

**STAMMERING CORRECTED.** FOR FREE, helpful booklet write William Dennison, 543-R, Jarvis St., Toronto.

## STOVE PARTS

**STOVE PARTS. COMPLETE PARTS FOR** FIRE BOX, grates, linings, ends, grate frames. Grates and fire pots for heater and furnace. Blanchard Foundry, Saskatoon.

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TANNERS - FURRIERS  
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FURS STORED AND REPAIRED

ROBE and LEATHER TANNING

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## The BRIGGS TANNERY

Offices and Factory:

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**FIRST QUALITY LEATHER AND ROBES** made from your beef or horse hides. Write for price list. Brigman Tannery, Saskatoon, Sask.

**CUSTOMERS' HORSE HIDES, TANNED,** lined, complete large robe, \$16.00. Western Leather Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

## TOBACCO

**5-POUND SAMPLE PACKAGE VIRGINIA,** Burley, Zimner and prior leaf tobacco, with recipes and flavoring, \$3 postpaid. Ruthven Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.

## TRACTOR PARTS

**BUY TRACTOR PARTS NOW!** Large stock, new or used. Quick service. Low prices. No duty; free clearance. Canadian funds accepted, any amount. Inquire today, specifying parts needed, tractor make, model, year. Irving's Tractor Lug Co., Portal, N.D. "On the Border".

## BUY WAR BONDS

## SEED

## The Seed Grain Act Requires:

- 1.—That no seed grass or grain can be sold as seed until it is graded.
- 2.—That all advertisements quoting a price must give the grade.

We cannot accept ads. which do not conform to the requirements of the Act.

**WE ARE IN THE MARKET TO BUY** Brome Grass Seed. Western Rye Grass Seed. Alfalfa. White and Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover and Crested Wheat Grass. We will furnish bags on request. Highest market prices paid. Liberal advance on receipt of the seed. J. H. Speers & Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

**BROME GRASS, Crested Wheat, Alfalfa and** Seed Clover. Highest prices paid. S. A. Early & Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

**WANTED — OATS, BARLEY AND LOW** Grade Wheat in carlots. Must be taken within quota. Also interested in Seed Oats. Send samples. S. A. Early & Co., Saskatoon.

**FOR SALE — REGISTERED ROYAL FLAX.** Book your orders now. J. H. Speers & Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

**PLACE ORDERS NOW FOR FORAGE** CROP SEEDS—Hoodland Seed Co., Hudson Bay, Sask.

## WASHER REPAIRS

**MAYTAG WASHER AND ENGINE RE-**PAIRS carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

## WRITERS

**SONGWRITERS — SEND POEM FOR** immediate examination and Free Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

## NOTICE—POULTRY BREEDERS

Government Regulations require that all Poultry Breeding Stock, advertised as Government Approved or Government Tested, MUST BE GOVERNMENT LEG Banded.

## POULTRY FOR SALE

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON AND** NEW HAMPSHIRE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Mrs. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alta.

## BABY CHICKS

## THE WHICH GIVE RESULTS



## PLEASE NOTE

that we are fully booked until the end of May and will not be able to accept orders for delivery before that date.

You will want to get your share of these famous chicks again this year—so remember—IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT.

Write today for prices and particulars.

**Rump & Seedall**

Box R

Langley Prairie, B.C.

PRINGLE  
BABY CHICKS

For those unable to obtain March or April Chicks, we are making available a good supply of Chicks for February delivery. Order immediately.

## ALBERTA PRICES

Price per 100—	Quality A	Select A
Jan. to May 17th—		
W. Leghorns	14.00	16.00
Leghorn Pullets	29.00	31.00
Hamps, Reds, Rocks	16.00	18.00
Hamp., Reds,		
Rocks, Pullets	25.00	27.00

## CHILLIWACK, B.C., PRICES

Price per 100 — Jan. to May 14th—		
W. Leghorns	14.00	16.00
Leghorn Pullets	29.00	32.00
Hampshires	15.00	17.00
Hampshire Pullets	26.00	30.00

White Leghorn Cockerels, per 100 — \$3.00  
Heavy Breed Cockerels, per 100 — \$11.00

Write today for New 1944 "All-Out"  
Calendar Catalogue.

PRINGLE  
Electric Hatcheries

Calgary — Edmonton — Chilliwack, B.C.

## BABY CHICKS

**THE BIGGEST WORD IN CHICKEN-DOM** IS "PREPAREDNESS" — That's the grand strategy for the coming season. Start early — start right — order Tweddle Chicks. Why Tweddle? Because Tweddle Hatcheries have been through years of first-hand experience in hatching chicks. Individual care goes into the selection of eggs, hatching system and shipping methods. Tweddle Chicks are Government Approved from blood-tested birds that proved their true-to-type growth and production qualities. They're the kind of chicks that give every chance to get the most out of your investment, your care and hard work. Looks like the market this year might break another all-time record. Start early. Start right. Send for the Tweddle catalogue and 1944 price list. Also laying and ready-to-lay pullets for immediate delivery. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

**APPROVED CHICKS** — February and March delivery. Information and prices on receipt. Gair Hatchery, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

## VIGO-PEP Chicks

For Real Satisfaction try those large, husky, vigorous, VIGO-PEP Chicks; hatched from some of the outstanding Gov't. approved and blood-tested flocks of Western T. G. Sharpe Manager



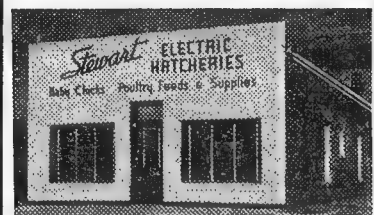
You can purchase our "Special Select" Vigo-Pep Chicks at competitive prices.

Place Your Order Now to Assure Delivery Date. Chicks Available From February On. Write for 1944 Poultry Guide and Catalog. Now Ready.

Tune in our Radio Program starring Roy Rogers and the Sons of the Pioneers, 9:15 Tuesday nights over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 k.c.

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ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

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The Home of Stewart Chicks

SUCCESS CAN BE YOURS!  
BUY STEWART ELECTRIC CHICKS!

**ALL** Government. Approved and Blood-tested. Chicks that will Live, Grow, Lay and Pay. Competitive Alberta prices. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write to-day for new 1944 Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

J.R. Stewart

Tune in on our Old-Time Program  
Thursday nights, 9:30 p.m., over  
CFCN, Calgary, 1010 K.C.

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602B - 12th Ave. West, - Calgary, Alta.

BABY CHICKS,  
SEED GRAIN and  
PURE BRED  
LIVESTOCK

SHOULD BE ADVERTISED

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IN OUR MARCH AND  
APRIL ISSUESSEND YOUR CLASSIFIED  
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TO

THE FARM & RANCH  
REVIEW

Calgary — Alberta

## Passing of Plow

**EXTENSIVE** publicity is being given to a book published in the United States by Edward H. Faulkner entitled "Plowman's Folly," which is based on the assertion that farmers have been wasting time and money in plowing their land. Mr. Faulkner claims better results are obtainable through the use of other implements which stir the surface of the land only enough to cut the weeds and leave the trash on top. This is considered a new and revolutionary idea.

Farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan are evincing no excitement over the Faulkner proposals for the same idea has been developed over the past quarter of a century, particularly in the southern areas of both of these Canadian provinces. When the prairie sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan were first settled the newcomers brought with them the tillage ideas of the regions from whence they came. The mold board plow was in general use and the farmer who kept his summerfallow continually cultivated was considered to be at the head of his profession. It did not take long to find out, however, that the practise of leaving the top soil in a state of fine cultivation was a poor one. This country is a region of high winds and soil drifting soon became a serious problem. Gradually the farmers gave up the mold board plow, first for the cultivator then the "one-way" disc plow, and finally other contrivances, mostly of home design, which disturbed a few inches under the soil, cut the weeds, disturbed the surface but little and left the trash on top.

The first Alberta farmer to follow plowless cultivation year after year was a man by the name of Bohannon who farmed in the Sibbald district on the Goose Lake line. More than 25 years ago this man obtained excellent results in a very drouthy area through his plan of "plowless summerfallowing". He used a cultivator exclusively.

The final clincher against deep plowing was the positive assertion made by officials of the Swift Current federal government experimental station that the only purpose of land cultivation was to kill weeds and that deep plowing was entirely unnecessary.

In recent years extensive experiments in the use of various cultivation implements have been going on in the Lethbridge district centering there on the federal government experimental station. Many farmers have developed ideas of their own with the help of local blacksmiths and machine shops. Some of them are rather weird contrivances. The whole idea is to produce an implement that will stir the soil just sufficiently to kill weeds and to leave the trash on top to prevent blowing.

In the current weekly letter of the Lethbridge Experimental farm the statement is made that plowless tillage has been adopted primarily to combat soil erosion. It has not been of importance in increasing yields. After tests extending over fourteen years the average yield of 19.7 bushels an acre was obtained on plowless fallows and 19.2 bushels an acre on fallows prepared by plowing.—"Budget".

## HEREFORD BULLS IMPORTED

**TWO** Hereford bulls arrived from England and were shipped via Canadian National Express from an East Coast Canadian port to Vancouver, where they will be added to the herd of Colonel Victor Spencer. The two pedigreed bulls—Sugwas Chieftain and Atov Lionheart—are the first Herefords to be imported to this country for at least 25 years. The animals stood the trip well and are of a fine type. They should be a welcome addition to British Columbia livestock.

At Winnipeg, an interested party climbed aboard the train to have a look at the animals. T. P. Devlin, assistant director of colonization and agriculture, Canadian National Railways, headed the party which included Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive-Conservative party; J. R. Bell, provincial livestock commissioner; W. Frazer, assistant director of extension; Jack Crawford, superintendent of industrial farms; R. Rutherford, secretary of the Manitoba Hereford Breeders' Association and others prominent in the livestock industry.

# PLAN TO MAINTAIN HOG PRODUCTION During 1944 and 1945

*Every good quality hog that can be produced during the next two years will be needed.*

The current bacon contract is for two years. It guarantees bacon prices and the delivery of 900 million pounds of bacon over the contract period. To help Britain maintain her present weekly ration of 4 oz. for each person Canada will try to deliver 600 million pounds of bacon this year.

## IMPROVE QUALITY

Quality premiums of \$3.00 for each Grade A carcass and \$2.00 for each Grade B1 carcass have been authorized. They increase the net profit in hog production and emphasize the urgency of improving quality to protect the after-the-war position on the British market.

### Hog Production is Profitable

After allowing reasonable feed allowances and liberal overhead charges to cover all possible costs the following net returns can now be expected from feed grains fed to hogs:

Wt. of Hog Live Lbs.	Selling Price per 100 lbs. dressed	Value of Hog	Quality Bonus B1 Grade	Returns per Hog	Returns for grain	Value of grain per 100 lbs.
200	\$15.00	22.50	2.00	24.50	17.50	1.75
200	15.50	23.25	2.00	25.25	18.25	1.83
200	16.00	24.00	2.00	26.00	19.00	1.90
200	16.50	24.75	2.00	26.75	19.75	1.98
200	17.00	25.50	2.00	27.50	20.50	2.05

Grade A hogs on which \$3.00 Quality Bonus is paid will return an additional 10c. per hundred for the grain used.

*For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.*

**AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD**  
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa  
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

## Lowering Coal Bills

NINETEEN years of research and tests in the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association's Warm Air Research Residence at the University of Illinois has resulted in saving millions of dollars for warm air furnace users in the United States.

A new firing method for burning soft coal has recently been developed and proved at the University of Illinois which makes possible further savings. Coal dealers in the United States and Canada are urging this new "nut and slack" method as a means of saving fuel this winter.

Any clean nut or egg size coal is satisfactory when this method is used, explains Prof. J. R. Fellows. Nut coal two or three inches in diameter is most desirable. With lump coal the large pieces must be broken.

Slack is coal that is much finer than nut. Screenings, yard forkings, or stoker coal all are satisfactory. Fine coal from the regular pile can be used.

He gives four rules:

1. Do not fire fresh coal on top of hot coals. If hot coals remain over all the grate, probe the thinnest section and if practicable wait until this has burned out before refiring.

2. Move any remaining hot coals away from the area to be filled with fresh coal, and clear the space by probing with a poker to break clinkers and work all fine ash through the grate.

3. If a flame does not start immediately, use crumpled papers to start a blaze. Failure to establish a flame may cause an explosion. If the flame goes out when the firing door is closed, leave the door open a quarter-inch until the flame is established. Leave door slots or door damper open enough to avoid "puffing".

4. Avoid overheating. Do not wait until your house is thoroughly warm before checking the fire. Never allow fire to become excessively hot.

A complete firing chart and instructions showing disposition of coal in fire pot of furnace will be mailed free. Send post card to the University of Illinois, Engineering Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, and ask for Firing Chart.

• • •

## Water Reduces Labour

DESPITE private and governmental efforts Canadian farms are bound to be faced with an acute labour shortage this summer, but, points out a bulletin issued by the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating, a good water pumping system can go a long way toward making up this labour deficiency.

The two farm commodities which are now scarcest and which will probably continue to get the spotlight are meats and vegetables. Both of these classifications are dependent on plentiful water. But, while every farmer realizes they need plentiful water, few realize to what a great extent size and weight depend on their getting all the water they can use.

Because of the shortages of these commodities this summer many farmers who previously depend largely on field crops are now changing over to meat animals and garden truck. For one thing, this gives them a more compact operation and for another it offers them, through water, the greatest labour saving in relation to value of produce.

Right now, many farm pumping systems are not functioning 100%. Some have got old. Some have got too small for the expansion they in part made possible. But others lack merely minor repairs to get them back to work. The Institute bulletin suggests that all farmers with pumping systems which are not functioning 100% call in their local plumbing and heating agent and have him diagnose the disease and prescribe the cure. Then there will be no further worry as to whether or not the pumping system is really contributing everything it can.



## Are You Overtired



Whether you overwork, worry or expend your energies in the social whirl, the result is the same — chronic fatigue or nervous exhaustion.

Your nerves and bodily organs are also tired so that digestion fails and you lie awake at nights unable to sleep.

Perhaps there is nothing that can so definitely help you as Dr. Chase's NERVE FOOD. Many people find this to be the case. Why not benefit by their experience.

Ask for the new economy size bottle of

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

80s.—60cts.  
180s.—\$1.50



**SNEEZING?  
CHECK THAT  
COLD!**

Get effective, fast relief with Grove's Cold Tablets. They contain EIGHT ACTIVE, cold-relieving ingredients carefully blended for an effective multiple medicine—an internal treatment that goes right to work on the trouble. These eight active agents check a cold quickly and decisively because they work in these FOUR IMPORTANT WAYS: 1. Act as a gentle laxative. 2. Combat cold germs in your system. 3. Relieve headache and grippy feeling. 4. Help tone up the system. This four-way relief checks a cold almost immediately. Get Grove's Cold Tablets today. The genuine comes in a white box.

For extra economy  
get large size



**GROVE'S**

**COLD TABLETS**

**IT'S A  
GOOD  
IDEA**

Does your business need financial help for current operations? Would you like advance funds for your live-stock feeding? It's a good idea to see your local Treasury Branch. Your Treasury Branches extend complete loaning facilities to Alberta industries, wholesalers, retailers, . . . to towns, villages, municipalities and school areas . . . to farmers, primary producers . . . and to individuals. Your local branch manager will be glad to explain how loans are made. See him for full details.

**YOUR**

**Provincial  
TREASURY BRANCH**

## Wit of the World

Releases from Peace

MILITARY court was in session. At the bar of justice stood a lieutenant and a buck private, both charged with the same heinous offense. Witnesses testified the shave-tail had kicked a captain, and upon seeing this breach of military behaviour the private had let out a war whoop and nearly lifted his sergeant off the ground with a well placed kick!

In explanation of his dastardly deed the lieutenant said that while standing at the rear of his superior he was seized with a peculiar and uncontrollable contraction of the muscles of his right leg, followed by an equally uncontrollable reflex that caused his boot to make violent contact with the seat of the captain's trousers.

Not entirely satisfied with his story, the court called on the enlisted man to explain his brutal boot on the sergeant's rear.

"Your honor," murmured the dough-boy, "It was a case of jumping at conclusions. When I saw the lieutenant kick the captain, I thought the war was over!"

Of Course Not

WIFE (heatedly): "You're lazy, you're worthless, you're bad tempered, you're shiftless, you're a thorough liar."

Husband (reasonably): "Well, my dear, no man is perfect."

Sound Taste

DOLLY: "Does your husband like clinging gowns?"

Molly: "He sure does. He likes one to cling to me for about five years."

Others Do, Too!

"HAVE you a good head for figures?"

"No. As soon as I see a good figure I lose my head."

Wealthy Grandpa?

WIFE: What's the idea of poking the broom in the baby's face this morning?

Hubby: I just wanted to get him used to kissing his grandfather.

His Size

JUDGE: "Do you challenge any of the jury?"

Defendant: "Well, I think I can lick that little guy on the end."

Side-seat Driver

A HUSBAND drew his chair beside his wife's sewing machine.

"Don't you think you're running too fast?" he said. "Look out! You'll sew the wrong seam! Mind that corner, now! Slow down, watch your fingers! Steady!"

"What is the matter with you, John?" said his wife, alarmed. "I've been running this machine for years!"

"Well, dear," replied her husband, "I thought you might like me to help you since you help me drive the car."

We've Experienced This

WOMAN driver—"Can you fix this fender so that my husband will never know I bent it?"

Garage Mechanic—"No, but I can fix it so that you can ask him how he bent it."

Classified

THE trial had worn on for days, and now the jury had been locked up overnight. Eleven of the jurors were agreed on the verdict; the twelfth man still held out.

Came noon and a smiling bailiff poked his head into the smoky room.

"Well, gentlemen, shall I order 12 dinners as usual?"

An unhappy looking juror grumbled through his cigar:

"Make it 11 dinners and a bale of hay."

Not Yet, But Soon

THE bridegroom, who was in a horribly nervous condition, appealed to the clergyman in a loud whisper, at the close of the ceremony: "Is it kismet to cuss the bride?"

The clergyman replied: "Not yet, but soon."

## THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

# FARMERS' BULLETIN

### NEW POLICY ON LAMB PRICES

Under Board Order 196, passed in October, 1942, wholesale ceiling prices were fixed for each classification of lamb, except spring lamb. These ceilings will continue until June 30, 1944.

On July 1st, a year-round wholesale ceiling price for all lamb except spring lamb, but including winter-fed lamb, will go into effect at 26¼ cents lb. carcass basis, zone six, with customary differentials applying in other zones. This will be the new wholesale ceiling in each succeeding year henceforth, for everything except spring lamb.

SPRING LAMB—Under Order 353, issued January 3, 1944, wholesale ceiling prices for spring lamb will now be as follows:

January 3 to April 30, 1944..... 34 cents lb.  
May 1 to June 30, 1944..... 30 cents lb.

Prices are carcass basis, zone six, with customary differentials in other zones.

On July 1 a new Order will extend the 30 cents lb. spring lamb ceilings to July 15, and will provide that in each succeeding year, spring lamb ceilings will be as follows:

January 1 to April 30..... 34 cents lb.  
May 1 to July 15..... 30 cents lb.

Prices are carcass basis, zone six, with customary differentials in other zones.

Spring lamb is defined as fresh meat from lambs born in the same year in which the meat is sold, or in the December previous.

### MAPLE SYRUP—COUPON VALUES

The value of "Preserves" coupons when used for maple syrup, has been increased to 40 ozs. per coupon effective at once and continuing until May 31. After May the value will revert to 24 ozs. per coupon. The increase in coupon value to 40 ozs. will permit the purchase of one gallon with 4 "Preserves" coupons. Coupled with the fact that one-gallon containers will be available to syrup producers this season, the new coupon value will facilitate marketing and should be an encouragement to production.

The value of "Preserves" coupons for Maple Sugar has been raised from ½ pound to 2 pounds, effective throughout the year.

### CONDITIONAL SALES OF MILL FEED

All conditional sales of flour with Mill Feed from millers to feed dealers, and from feed dealers to farmers, are now prohibited by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Feed dealers are no longer obligated to accept any specific amount of flour with their mill feed orders. They will therefore be in a position to supply mill-feed requirements of their farmer customers, to the amount available, without imposing any conditions of flour purchases upon them. This applies to all contracts for the purchase of Mill Feeds made after January 21.

### CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING AND DRESSING OF POULTRY

Order No. A-1056—Effective January 13, 1944.

Under this Order the custom slaughtering and dressing of poultry is declared a "service" with maximum fees set as follows:—

Chicken, over 3 lbs.....	8c. per bird	Ducks.....	15c. per bird
Chicken, 3 lbs. and under....	6c. "	Geese.....	20c. "
Fowl.....	7c. "	Turkeys.....	12c. "

### STORAGE CHARGES ON POTATOES

Order No. A-929—Effective October 21, 1943.

This order setting the ceiling prices for potatoes provides that storage charges may be added to the ceiling prices in each zone commencing January 10, 1944. The total storage charges that can be added in the period from February 7 to March 5 are 10c. per 75 lb. bag; 15c. per 100 lb. bag.

### FARMERS WHO KILL MEAT FOR THEIR OWN USE

Farmers who kill meat for use on their own farms or for neighbouring farmers do not need Slaughtering Permits, but should notify their nearest Local Ration Board. If you have not already done so, use the form below so that each month you will receive a postage-free return envelope in which to turn in unused meat coupons together with coupons received from the sale of any meat to other farmers.

To: THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD,

I am a producer of meat. Please send me monthly postage-free addressed envelope for the return to you of meat coupons.

(Name)

(Address)

No. of persons usually residing on my farm premises.....

I do intend to sell meat to other farmers.

I do not intend to sell meat to other farmers.  
(Cross out that which does not apply.)

For fuller details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of The Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

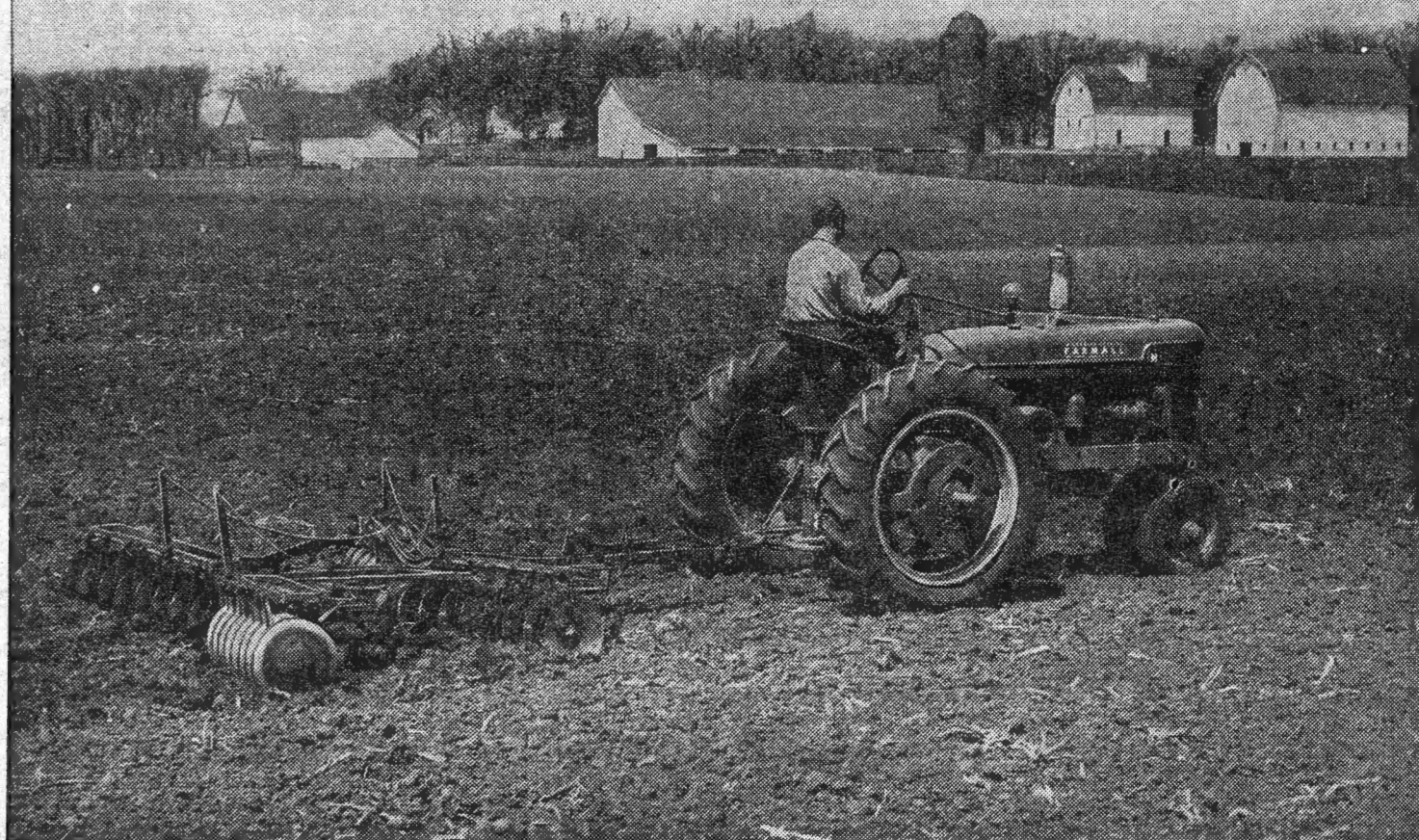


# FARMALL and HARVESTER

ARE PLEDGED TO SERVE

## The Family Farm

...and so are the International Harvester  
Dealers as they celebrate  
**FARMALL'S 20TH BIRTHDAY**



**T**HE FAMILY FARM is *Home Sweet Home*. It is home ground where every corner in the house, every turn in the lanes, every rise and fall in the fields, is part of the family's heart and soul.

The writer of this Harvester message grew up on the farm. His mother is nearly 80 and she has left the farm for a cottage in town, but her heart refused to come along. The farm is her home, and will be. Her youngest son is operating the homestead now. He is running it alone—with his Farmall tractor. In September he filled his silo, alone—a tough job, but he did it. In the house is Gladys, his wife, and the little daughter, Janet. There will be a new baby in the spring. "Maybe it will be a boy," they are saying.

Isn't the story much the same on thousands of farms today? Maybe it is like that on *your* farm.

Everywhere you go, FARMALL Power and hydraulic control of implements makes all the difference. The true all-purpose tractor, that can do so much for a man, is a blessing in times like these. Food is fighting for Freedom—and the Farmalls, with their many direct-attachable, pull-behind and belt machines, are fighting for food.

**This Is Farmall's 20th Year**—the tractor that started from the implement end—the power that is dedicated to the prosperity of the family farm. When the boys come home, the FARMALL SYSTEM will lead the way to the Future!

When war struck our nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The food crisis was at every farm gate—and the FARMALL SYSTEM was ready.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
HAMILTON OF CANADA, LTD. ONTARIO

**BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES—TO HAVE AND TO HOLD**

# FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary





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# Millions of tons OF NICKEL ORE... BUT NO MARKETS

IN 1919 the future looked black for the Canadian Nickel Industry. Because of the demand for tough Nickel Steel for battleships and ordnance, its markets had expanded during the first world war. Now these war markets were gone. A few months later Canada's Nickel plants had to close down, the mines ceased to operate.

Steps were taken to transform this war industry into a great thriving peacetime industry. Scientists were set to work developing new Nickel alloys. Engineers were sent out to seek new uses for Canadian Nickel in the automotive, chemical, electrical, radio and numerous other industries. Step by step new world markets were built up. Within ten years the production of Nickel in Canada had far surpassed the previous peak of wartime production.

Today Canada's Nickel has again been diverted to war purposes. But now this industry looks forward with confidence to the return of peace. Plans are ready to develop and expand old and new peacetime markets so that the Nickel industry may continue, through its own enterprise, to make substantial contribution to Canada's economic welfare.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED  
25 King Street West, Toronto

*Canadian Nickel*  
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PAST  
IS THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE